

The Global Newspaper
Printed and Published
in Paris, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,574

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1984

Algeria... 6.00 Dn Israel... 1.500 New... 6.00 N.Y.
Australia... 1.9 S Italy... 1.300 Lm... 6.00 N.Y.
Belgium... 4.00 Bf Japan... 1.000 Yen... 6.00 N.Y.
Canada... 1.00 Cdn... 1.000 Cdn... 6.00 N.Y.
Czechoslovakia... 1.00 Ck... 1.000 Ck... 6.00 N.Y.
Denmark... 1.00 Dk... 1.000 Dk... 6.00 N.Y.
France... 1.00 F... 1.000 F... 6.00 N.Y.
Germany... 1.00 Gm... 1.000 Gm... 6.00 N.Y.
Greece... 1.00 Gr... 1.000 Gr... 6.00 N.Y.
Hong Kong... 1.00 Hk... 1.000 Hk... 6.00 N.Y.
India... 1.00 In... 1.000 In... 6.00 N.Y.
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Iran... 1.00 Ir... 1.000 Ir... 6.00 N.Y.
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Portugal... 1.00 Pt... 1.000 Pt... 6.00 N.Y.
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Romania... 1.00 Ro... 1.000 Ro... 6.00 N.Y.
Saudi Arabia... 1.00 Sa... 1.000 Sa... 6.00 N.Y.
Singapore... 1.00 Sg... 1.000 Sg... 6.00 N.Y.
South Africa... 1.00 Sf... 1.000 Sf... 6.00 N.Y.
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Spain... 1.00 Sp... 1.000 Sp... 6.00 N.Y.
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Zambia... 1.00 Zm... 1.000 Zm... 6.00 N.Y.
Zimbabwe... 1.00 Zi... 1.000 Zi... 6.00 N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Sakharov's Wife Reported to Get Internal Exile

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The State Department said Thursday it had received a report that Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident and physicist, has been secretly convicted of slandering the Soviet state and sentenced to five years of internal exile.

The report, disclosed by Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, was said to be unconfirmed but accepted by the U.S. government as reliable.

"We are outraged," Mr. Romberg said.

Mr. Sakharov, 63, has been in internal exile in the city of Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) from Moscow, since 1980, when he spoke out against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Romberg brought up the report about Mrs. Bonner in connection with the release of videotapes purchased by the ABC television network that purport to be evidence that Mr. Sakharov is alive and apparently in good health. U.S. officials said the State Department has evidence that the tapes were offered for sale a month ago.



Yelena G. Bonner

Mr. Romberg said that since the tapes were a month old, they gave no evidence about Mr. Sakharov's current condition. He said they appeared to be an attempt by the Soviet government "to divert attention" from other matters.

The other matters, he said, include the report that Mrs. Bonner was tried secretly. He said that the department believed she had been sentenced to five years' internal exile at an unknown location.

Thus, Mrs. Bonner could be confined to Gorki, with her husband, or separated from him in another location.

There were reports from Soviet dissidents that Mr. Sakharov started a hunger strike on May 2 to protest the Soviet government's refusal to permit Mrs. Bonner to go abroad for medical treatment of her heart condition. Neither Mrs. Bonner nor Mr. Sakharov has been seen in public since then.

The tapes that ABC bought were originally offered to the mass-circulation Hamburg daily Bild Zeitung, reportedly by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who is often used by the Kremlin to spread information. His information is usually reliable.

Mr. Romberg said it is believed that Mrs. Bonner's trial ended Aug. 17.

Such a trial and sentencing, Mr. Romberg said, "would normally be cause for great outrage in the West and the virtually simultaneous release of these tapes would create a diversion and thereby serve Soviet aims."

"Not only would this action go against Soviet pledges at Helsinki to uphold freedom of movement and expression," he said, "but 'in light of Mrs. Bonner's deteriorating health, would also reflect the Soviet's disregard for basic human decency.'"

"We are outraged at the Soviet treatment of the Sakharovs," Mr. Romberg continued. "We are concerned by reports of Mrs. Bonner's trial and will continue to demand that the Soviet authorities allow independent observers to contact the Sakharovs."

Low Turnout Reported In South African Vote

JOHANNESBURG — Although it was the first time that South Africans of mixed race could vote for representatives in the national Parliament, only 32 percent of those who registered, who amounted to 60 percent of those eligible, went to the polls Wednesday.

Despite the low turnout, in response to boycott appeals by opponents of the apartheid system of white supremacy, the government vowed Thursday to push ahead with its constitutional reform.

The percentages of voter turnout and of people of mixed race who registered to vote were released by the South African government.

The percentages of voter turnout and of people of mixed race who registered to vote were released by the South African government.

Under the new South African Constitution, which is due to go into effect next month, blacks, who make up 73 percent of the country's population, will still be excluded from Parliament.

However, South Africa's 2.8 million citizens of mixed race, and 870,000 Asians, will become junior partners in a white-controlled government. Each group will have its own house with 85 members in the mixed-race chamber and 45 representatives of the Asian community.

However, the whites-only chamber, with 178 members, will be able to outvote the two other houses. The Asians will vote next week.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, police arrested 152 persons in incidents connected with the voting. Students at schools throughout the country also boycotted classes to demonstrate their opposition to apartheid and the elections. On Thursday, the internal affairs minister, F.W. de Klerk, attributed the low turnout to intimidation.

The Labor Party, led by Allan Hendrickse, received an overwhelming endorsement from those who voted, winning 72 of 85 seats, with results fully tabulated for 75. The People's Congress Party won one seat and an independent was elected. There was a tie in one contest.

J. Chris Heunis, the constitutional development minister, said on the government-controlled national radio that the political reforms

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



After addressing the Republican National Convention in Dallas, Nancy Reagan turned to greet a television image of the president, who was watching the proceedings from his hotel.

Confident Republicans Nominate Reagan, Bush

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The Republican Party, celebrating its conservative philosophy and brimming with confidence about its political prospects, has nominated President Ronald Reagan for a second term.

In the same roll-call vote Wednesday night, the delegates to the Republican National Convention also nominated George Bush for re-election as vice president.

Hours before the nomination vote, an ebullient Mr. Reagan declared his confidence that the Republicans would become "America's party of the future" and that his economic policies — keyed to ever-lower tax rates — would make this "an opportunity society for every man, woman and child."

In this city where Democratic dreams of a new era of political dominance died with President John F. Kennedy in 1963, Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party inspired by him celebrated mutual confidence that they held the political high ground of "growth and jobs" and had left the Democrats to represent "doom and despair."

Those were the terms Mr. Reagan used Wednesday as he told thousands of supporters, who crowded his flag-bedecked convention hotel to greet his arrival from Washington, that the future belonged to them.

No one in the convention hall disputed that contention, as liberals and conservatives, who have battled over past nominations and may again in 1988, united in support of Mr. Reagan.

They exulted over the polls showing that voters are prepared to endorse the Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, in the Nov. 6 general election.

The new political cycle was symbolized by the presence of Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, whose nomination for president in 1964 gave conservatives in the party their first bittersweet taste of victory. [Story, Page 3.]

Mr. Reagan, at 73 two years Mr. Goldwater's junior, adopted the vocabulary and concepts of younger-generation conservatives who drafted the 1984 Republican platform as he dedicated himself and his party to building "an opportunity society."

He said a main goal of a second term would be "a historic reform of the tax system that makes it simple enough to understand, is fair to all and brings everyone's tax rates further down, not up."

Endorsing the GOP platform formula of trimming deficits by a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Scottish Dockers Strike Over Unloading of Coal

The Associated Press

GLASGOW — Leaders of Scottish longshoremen called a strike Thursday as steelworkers began unloading coal from a Panamanian freighter in defiance of Britain's transport union and striking miners.

The dock stoppage threatened to develop into a national strike, Britain's second in two months.

In London, national leaders of Britain's 35,000-member longshoremen's union said they would meet Friday to organize a nationwide strike after the freighter Ostia sailed up the River Clyde carrying 95,000 tons of coal for Scotland's Ravenscraig steel plant.

Jim Gilligan, a Scottish union leader, announced that Scotland's 4,000 longshoremen would strike beginning Friday to protest the steelworkers' unloading the cargo without help from dock workers.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, the dockers' union, had ordered a boycott of the

vessel in support of the miners' strike.

"This is not a political strike," Mr. Gilligan said. "We're looking after members of the Transport and General Workers' Union."

Two hours after the Ostia berthed at Ravenscraig's Hunterston jetty on the Clyde, two cranes moved alongside and began unloading coal as local leaders of the moderate steel union watched.

"I'm not here to be a hero, I'm here to save jobs," said Clive Lewis, a leader of the steel union, the 95,000-member Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Last month, a dock strike paralyzed three-quarters of Britain's trade and threatened to disrupt cross-Channel vacation travel. It was called after nonunion labor was used to shift iron ore being boycotted in support of the miners at another British Steel port facility, Immingham.

The strike broke when stranded truck drivers threatened to burn facilities at Dover and ended with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

The Talk in the Kremlin Is of Chernenko's Health

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko's absence from public view has coincided with reports circulating in the Soviet bureaucracy that Mr. Chernenko, who will be 73 in September, was hospitalized earlier this month for a heart ailment.

Although there are no indications here that Mr. Chernenko's pre-eminent position in the Soviet government is being challenged.

U.S. and Soviet delegates held talks in Washington on enhancing security in Europe. Page 2.

the reports of his hospitalization and the fact that he has maintained an unusually low profile since mid-summer have led to speculation about his physical and political health.

Diplomats noted that Mr. Chernenko disappeared from view July 15, when it was announced that he had left for a vacation. Soviet officials said at the time that he would remain at his Black Sea vacation retreat through August.

Soviet sources said that Mr. Chernenko was brought to Moscow on Aug. 7 and placed under medical supervision. They insisted, however, that his condition was not causing serious concern and that he was expected to resume his public functions, possibly next week.

He is expected to make an appearance at the Aug. 30 closing ceremonies of the Friendship Games, the Soviet bloc's "alternative" Olympics now taking place in Moscow.

Mr. Chernenko, who took over leadership of the party in February after the death of Yuri V. Andropov, has long been reported to be suffering from emphysema. Western visitors who have seen him in recent months have described him as having medical problems.

It was not possible to obtain official information about the current state of Mr. Chernenko's health. Long periods of absence from public view are not unusual for Soviet leaders.

Western diplomats noted, however, that only one public statement had been issued in his name in the past five weeks. It was his answer to a letter from Sean MacBride, president of the International Peace Bureau, based in Geneva, and it dealt with Soviet-American relations.

Moreover, they said, Mr. Chernenko did not meet with two foreign dignitaries who were recently in the Crimea. One was former Senator George McGovern, who met instead with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Yalta. There were no reports that Mr. Chernenko had met with Czechoslovakia's president, Gustav Husak, who



Konstantin U. Chernenko

was also vacationing on the Black Sea.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader who died in November 1982, maintained a high public profile during his Black Sea holidays by meeting foreign dignitaries and issuing policy statements. Mr. Chernenko's immediate predecessor, Mr. Andropov, met one foreign visitor and issued several major statements while vacationing last September.

Despite the reports about Mr. Chernenko's health, however, there are no signs that his recent low profile indicates a change in the collective leadership.

Bomb Kills 17, Injures 300 in Tehran

The Associated Press

TEHRAN — A bomb exploded in a busy street near Tehran's railroad station during the rush hour Thursday, killing at least 17 people and wounding 300 in the bloodiest attack here in two years, the official Iranian news media reported.

Callers to foreign news agencies claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of two groups opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic Revolutionary government. The official Tehran radio blamed "the stooges of America."

The bomb, which was said to have been planted near a fruit juice vendor's stand close to the square outside the railroad station in southern Tehran, exploded during the morning rush hour.

The force of the explosion knocked down pedestrians and shattered windows in surrounding buildings, showering hundreds of other passers-by with shards of glass, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

The blast ripped off much of the facade of a two-story building, damaged dozens of small shops and 11 passing vehicles, and dug a crater 6-8 feet (two-meters) deep in the street, the agency said.

The news agency reported that 17 people had been killed but the radio put the total at 18.

Tehran's police chief, Colonel Abbas Moazzami, told the agency that eight of the approximately 300 wounded were listed in critical condition. He added that about 50 per-

sons had been released after treatment of their injuries.

Scores of demonstrators flocked to the scene of the explosion, chanting slogans against the leftist People's Mujahidin Organization, the most active of the underground organizations trying to topple Ayatollah Khomeini, whose revolutionaries deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979.

But spokesmen of the Mujahidin, at their exile headquarters in France, condemned the attack and attributed it either to "the regime's doing so in a bid to cover up their inhuman crimes" or to "remnants of the shah's secret police, Savak."

The French news agency Agence France-Press said that an anonymous caller to its Tehran bureau claimed responsibility for the bombing in the name of "the unity of the week of resistance of the martyr Khalaghi."

The caller spoke Persian with an Arab accent. The reference to "Khalaghi" could not be immediately explained.

In Paris, another anonymous caller to the Reuters news agency claimed responsibility for a previously unknown pro-monarchist group, "Arya." But Shahin Fatemi, a spokesman for Paris-based Iranian monarchist organizations, later issued a statement denouncing the bombing.

The Tehran radio blamed "the stooges and puppets of America" for the explosion and said the attack was aimed "at overshadowing the achievements of the Islamic government."

The death toll in the bombing Thursday was the heaviest in Tehran since Oct. 2, 1982, when a blast near Tehran's telecommunications office killed 82 persons.

A month earlier, an explosion killed about 100 persons near the Industries Ministry.

In Paris, Liberation Day '84 Is Special

City Will Go All Out on Saturday for 40th Anniversary

By Mary Blume

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Forty years ago Saturday, after four years of German occupation and a week of bloody street fighting, Paris was freed with the surrender of General Dietrich von Choltitz to General Philippe Leclerc.

The night before, the first of General Leclerc's troops entered Paris from the south, and amid snipers' bullets the church bells rang and the city went mad with joy.

"It was the most beautiful and hottest of August nights. The eternal stars over Paris mingled with the tracer bullets, the smoke of fires and the colored rockets of a mass celebration," Albert Camus wrote in the Resistance newspaper, Combat.

It was, he said, the end of "an unspeakable struggle in which France came to grips with her shame and wrath."

"Years of Warfare Leave Few Scars on Paris," a headline in The Washington Post rejoiced. The city was indeed intact — thanks in large measure to General von Choltitz's decision to spare it, despite Hitler's orders — but the scars were within, and they were deep.

Worse than the cold and the hunger — the average Parisian, it was said, lost 40 pounds (18 kilograms) during the occupation — was the city's humiliation in defeat. Paris was abject, and Paris, more than any other city, is gay and generous only when praised and adored.

For four years, this once impatient and confident city had learned simply to endure. Everyone — from housewives defying the curfew by lining up for bread at 4 A.M. to resisters hiding under assumed names at ever-changing addresses — had known danger.

But what broke the Parisians' spirit was the feeling

of confinement and dreariness cruelly spiced by doubt.

It was a morally equivocal time when false names and deception suggested resistance, and public acclaim suggested collaboration. It was a time when, as René Belenger, a Parisian who is now 64, says: "No one trusted anyone. You had to be suspicious of everyone and watch each word."

Paris was broken. It redeemed itself in the eyes of the world, and more importantly in its own eyes, when it rose to fight for its freedom in the streets. Paris free was Paris liberated from its shame, Camus said.

The actual street fighting was led by the FFI (Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur), brave groups of opposing political views who joined to ignite the populace. The strategy and politics of the uprising are still the subject of debate, but from the Communists to de Gaulle, the accepted view is that the people of Paris rose to free themselves. It is a myth that, like many myths, combines necessity and truth.

"Paris outraged, Paris broken, Paris martyred, but Paris freed by itself, freed by its own people with the aid of the armies of France," de Gaulle proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville on Aug. 26, 1944, the day after the liberation. He later awarded Paris the Cross of the Liberation. "The days of weeping are over," he said. "The days of glory have begun."

Paris celebrates its liberation each August. This year, inspired perhaps by the huge D-Day celebration organized by the Socialist government, the Neo-Gaullist mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, has organized a particularly elaborate commemoration.

The ceremonies began on Aug. 10 with a series of wreath-layings recalling the many dead, from the 35 lycée students slaughtered by the Germans in the Bois de Boulogne on Aug. 17, 1944, to the dead Jews of

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A captain in the French 2d Armored Division piloting his tank across the Place de la Concorde after the liberation of Paris.

INSIDE

■ Ronald Reagan is likely to face painful choices on issues if he is re-elected. Page 3.

■ Senator Goldwater repeated his claim call of 1964 to delegates in Dallas. Page 3.

■ The Pentagon halted payments to Hughes Aircraft for three missile systems. Page 3.

■ U.S. officials note progress in talks with Nicaragua but have doubts about reaching a final accord. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The West German government has announced a legislative package intended to generate new jobs. Page 11.

■ L. M. Ericsson of Sweden reported that after-tax earnings rose 19 percent in the first half of 1984. Page 11.

TOMORROW

■ The people of Easter Island are questioning the value of being part of Chile.

U.S., Soviet Hold Talks On Security In Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has disclosed that it and the Soviet Union held two days of talks this week on ways to enhance security and prevent surprise attack in Europe. U.S. officials said the talks had been useful but had failed to break an East-West deadlock over the issues.

The State Department said Wednesday that the consultations, held in Washington, had been conducted by James E. Goodby and Oleg A. Grinevsky, who led the U.S. and Soviet delegations to a conference in Stockholm earlier this year on measures to build confidence and security.

The two men had held similar talks in Moscow last April. The latest talks were not given advance publicity in response to a Soviet request, a U.S. official said.

This has been consistent with the Soviet Union's desire not to give the impression that there had been an improvement in relations. The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has sought to give publicity to any contacts between the two sides to rebut criticism that it is not actively seeking agreements.

The lack of concrete results in the discussions underscored a view widely held in Washington that no significant progress in arms control is likely until after Nov. 6 because of the Soviet Union's reluctance to appear to be helping President Ronald Reagan's re-election.

The Stockholm conference recessed last month and is to reconvene Sept. 11.

On June 29, Moscow had proposed talks in Vienna in September on banning the militarization of outer space. But after Washington said it would be ready to go to Vienna to talk about outer space as well as reviving discussions on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles, the Russians all but canceled the original invitation.

Last January, the United States, Canada and 31 European nations met in Stockholm in a follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation, which is supposed to deal with ways of improving security in Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization put forth specific ideas on improving methods for giving advance notification of maneuvers and for permitting observers to detect movements of the other's forces.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have put the stress on broader approaches, including agreements on the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, and pacts on not using force and on the development of peaceful relations.

Accusations in Geneva
U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to the Geneva conference on disarmament on Tuesday accused each other of stalling progress on a treaty banning chemical weapons. The Associated Press reported.

The U.S. draft treaty was submitted at the UN-based disarmament forum last April by Vice President George Bush. The 40-nation conference is to end its session next week.



German prisoners being marched through the courtyard of the Louvre after the freeing of Paris on Aug. 25, 1944.

Paris Going All Out for Anniversary of Liberation

(Continued from Page 1)

France to the railroad workers who played a long and heroic role in the Resistance.

The celebrations will reach their peak Saturday. There will be a Mass at Notre Dame Cathedral that Prime Minister Laurent Fabius will attend. And 22 vintage vehicles, ranging from Sherman tanks to Dodge ambulances, will re-enact General Leclerc's arrival at the Porte d'Orleans and his progress to the Hotel de Ville.

At 10 P.M., the vast facade of the Hotel de Ville will serve as a screen for a "sound and light" spectacle to the glory of de Gaulle and eternal

Paris, while huge spotlights brighten the sky.

In 1944, Eisenhower's plan had not been to liberate Paris by battle but to surround it, forcing the Germans to retreat. But the street fighting in Paris reached such proportions that a change of plan was required, and General Leclerc was dispatched much sooner than intended. "Hold on, we're coming," he wrote to the embattled city.

The uprising had begun, after riots and strikes, on Aug. 19, gathering force as familiar landmarks became battle zones. "Paris in Insurrection," "Citizens, Take Arms," and "Paris Breaks Its Chains," the headlines read.

Mr. Belenger, who lives on the

Ile de la Cité, remembers a German gun emplacement on the Right Bank at the end of the Pont Neuf that fired charges down the rue Dauphine on the opposite bank.

In the same quarter, Simone de Beauvoir saw pools of blood on the rue St-Andre-des-Arts. She heard that women in the Rue du Four near the Church of St-Germain-des-Près so effectively that crossing it was like running the gauntlet.

Today, time-stained marble memorial plaques scattered across Paris bring briefly to life those who died fighting for its streets. Usually at this time of year the plaques are

hung with flowers. But not always.

"Forty years ago to the day he died, the poor kid, and not a flower" on his plaque, a news vendor on the rue de Buche muttered angrily to no one in particular. "If he'd known he'd be forgotten, maybe he'd have stayed in bed that day." He was Fred Palasio, aged 21.

Of those who died in the liberation, 501 were members of the FFI and 582 were civilians.

When it was over, there was an indefinable sense of joy. "Nothing was going to take those moments from me, and nothing has," Miss de Beauvoir wrote in 1960. "They shine from my past with perennial and untarnished splendor."

Beirut General Dies in Copter Crash; Moslem Snipers Break Tripoli Truce

United Press International

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army's chief of staff was killed Thursday in a helicopter crash near the northern port of Tripoli, where about 100 persons have died this week in heavy fighting between rival Moslem militias, government officials reported.

A military spokesman said he was told there were no survivors

when the Agusta-Bell military helicopter crashed and exploded in heavy fog near the village of Ehdien, 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Tripoli.

The Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the country's rightist Christian Phalangist party, said the chief of staff, Major General Nadim Hakim, a Druze Moslem recently named to a new six-man military council as part of a reform program, and other army officers were aboard the helicopter, which was believed to have been carrying seven or nine persons.

General Hakim, who resigned last September during bitter fighting between the Lebanese Army and the Druze militia, had resumed his post last month under a Moslem-Christian reconciliation agreement.

The pilot apparently became lost in heavy fog covering the hills near Ehdien, where Suleiman Franjeh, a former Lebanese president, has a summer residence. The radio said General Hakim had visited Mr. Franjeh.

In Tripoli, meanwhile, rival Moslem gunmen broke a shaky cease-fire Thursday with renewed sniping. The truce had been arranged only 24 hours earlier.

Before the cease-fire was arranged Wednesday, Moslem mil-

itiamen were reported to have killed 12 to 20 persons and wounded 33 to 46 others on the third day of fighting in the city, 42 miles north of Beirut.

Members of the anti-Syrian Tawheed, or Islamic Brotherhood, a fundamentalist Sunni Moslem militia that dominates Tripoli, were battling to hold their ground against militiamen of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party.

Arms Found in Jerusalem
Police have discovered a cache of weapons, including two anti-tank missiles, in a cave beneath a main Jerusalem road, an Israeli government spokesman announced Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The discovery late Wednesday was reported hours after police safely dismantled a large bomb in the Holon industrial zone south of Tel Aviv. Police said later they had arrested 20 Arabs.

In Jerusalem, a tip by a local resident sent police to a cave near a Palestinian neighborhood where they found the arms cache, which included 10 Israeli Army fragmentation grenades, three phosphorus grenades and 15 "bricks" of explosives.

South Africa Reports Low Vote Turnout

(Continued from Page 1)

would be implemented despite the low turnout.

But Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the main opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party, told reporters the new tri-cameral, racially divided Parliament would begin life with a credibility problem.

The 2-million-member United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid group that spearheaded the boycott campaign, said the turnout was as low as 4 percent in some constituencies.

Mr. Hendrickse, who has pledged to leave the new assembly unless moves are made within its five-year term to end apartheid, is expected to become South Africa's first nonwhite cabinet minister.

Bishop Tutu Cites Violence
In Nairobi, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a leader of South Africa's Anglican community and an outspoken critic of apartheid, said he was distressed by the election violence and said the vote was being used to entrench racism, United Press International reported.

Olympians Lead Fete Of Romania's Liberation

— Reuters

BUCHAREST — Romania's Olympic athletes, who attended the Los Angeles Games in defiance of a Soviet-led boycott, provided the climax Thursday to a lavish public gala on the 40th anniversary of the country's wartime liberation.

The intensely national flavor of the festivities underscored Romania's special brand of nationally oriented Communism and independent policies within the Warsaw Pact.

Erich Honecker, the first secretary of East Germany's Communist Party, and Vitaly I. Voronikov, a member of the Soviet Politburo, were among those foreign guests watching as a float dedicated to Romania's Olympic success was towed across Aviator Square in Bucharest.

The white float, inscribed with the words "20 gold medals" and bearing the Olympic emblem, brought a huge cheer from the crowd attending the four-hour display to celebrate the liberation from Nazi Germany in 1944.

The parade included a military parade of tanks, armored vehicles and land-to-air missiles and an air force fly-past.

President Nicolae Ceausescu waved from a rostrum as units of workers filed past bearing portraits of the president and slogans in his praise.

Balloons were released, one proclaiming: "No missiles in Europe." Mr. Ceausescu has adopted a different stance from his Warsaw Pact allies. He has ascribed blame to both superpowers, not just the United States, for the arms race.

Heads of state from China, Pakistan, Angola, Mozambique, Sudan and Zimbabwe attended the celebrations.

Part of the background to Thursday's celebrations has been a revision by the Romanians of the August 1944 events, minimizing the role of the Red Army in Romania's liberation.

In a speech Wednesday night, Mr. Ceausescu suggested that though the Soviet invasion had created favorable conditions for a Communist-inspired coup against a pro-Nazi dictatorship, the actual Romanian revolution had been a solely Romanian affair. Moscow considers that it freed Romania from its Nazi occupiers.

Romania has sought an active role in the Middle East and leading figures from the region here included Prime Minister Abdul-Raouf el-Kassab of Syria, Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Romania is the only East bloc country to maintain ties with Israel, but that country was represented at the festivities only at ambassador level.

Reagan, Bush Renominated

(Continued from Page 1)

combination of spending cuts and continued economic growth, rather than the tax increases that Mr. Mondale has said will be necessary. Mr. Reagan told the crowd in the hotel:

"Let's take our cue from our Olympic athletes. . . . Rather than raise taxes, let's challenge America to raise her sights. . . . Let's go for growth, and let's go for the gold."

The roll call vote, though devoid of suspense, was rich in irony. Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, leader of outnumbered liberals who fought for restoration of the Equal Rights Amendment to the platform, cast the state's vote for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, his old foe from Greenwich.

New York, from which Governors Thomas E. Dewey and Nelson A. Rockefeller led national efforts to frustrate conservative contenders, cast its 136 votes for the president.

'New Majority' Proclaimed
Mr. Reagan prepared to accept renomination his Thursday by labeling the Democratic ticket an "eccentric clique" and proclaiming the Republicans "the party of the new majority." The Associated Press reported.

At a \$1,000-a-plate fund-raising event he served as a prelude to his acceptance speech, Mr. Reagan contended that the Democratic Party spoke "no more for the working people of the country."

"But there is one party that does," he said. "One party that speaks for the working people and entrepreneurs and risk takers and dreamers and great souls and heroes."

"It is the Republican Party — the party of the new majority," he concluded.

Earlier in the day, at a prayer breakfast for about 10,000 people, the president maintained, "The truth is, politics and morality are inseparable."

"The frustrating thing for the great majority of Americans who support and understand the special importance of religion in the national life," he continued, "is that those who are attacking religion claim they are doing it in the name of tolerance and freedom and open-mindedness. Question: Isn't the real truth that they are intolerant of religion?"

The president also visited a

WORLD BRIEFS

Peres Says He'll Ask for More Time

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, said Thursday he would need more time to form the country's next government and would ask President Chaim Herzog for another three weeks, the party said.

The announcement came on the eve of a meeting between Mr. Peres and the caretaker prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, of the Likud-Labor talks on joint government.

A Labor Party communiqué said Mr. Peres would invite Mr. Shamir to join a Labor-dominated government at their meeting Friday. Neither major party won a parliamentary majority in the July 23 elections and they have been holding talks for the past three weeks on combining force in a government of national unity.

Pope Rejects Marxist 'Class Struggle'

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II has said that "class struggle" has no place in the church's support for the poor and oppressed.

In a message to a conference of African bishops in Zimbabwe, the pope Wednesday strongly emphasized the church's wish "to be close to the suffering and oppressed. The solidarity of the church with the poor, with the victims of unjust laws or unjust social and economic structures, goes without saying." But he repeated his warning that he will not tolerate fundamental Marxist principle, class struggle, evident in many active priest movements in Latin America, Africa, the Philippines and India.

"The forms in which this solidarity is realized cannot be dictated by an analysis based on class distinctions and class struggle," he said. "The church's task is to call all men and women to conversion and reconciliation, without opposing groups, without being 'against' anyone," he added in the message, written in English.

Soviet, Sweden Deny Jane's Report

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass news agency on Thursday condemned a "lies and slander" report in a British defense yearbook that Russia commandos had staged scores of landings on the Swedish coast in the past 20 years. Sweden's military also rejected the report, saying there was no proof.

The latest edition of Jane's Fighting Ships said Moscow had carried out more than 150 practice raids using elite troops trained for "sabotage reconnaissance and political murder." Calling Jane's a "mouthpiece for NATO propaganda," Tass said the editor, John Moore, a retired navy captain, "does not cite a single fact, a single instance or a specific geographical point to substantiate these inventions."

In Stockholm, a military spokesman said such landings would be acts of war and added that the report in Jane's 87th edition was not based on information provided by the Swedish armed forces. In 1981, a Soviet submarine sank a Swedish naval base of Karlskrona and last May Stockholm said Swedish waters had been violated by foreign submarines and divers at least seven times this year.

Zaccaro Tells Judge He Did No Wrong

NEW YORK (UPI) — John Zaccaro, the husband of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro, defended in court Thursday the borrowing of \$175,000 from an elderly woman's estate that he overheard. He said he did not know the transaction was illegal.

Justice Edwin Kassarof, of the state Supreme Court in New York City, Queens section, reserved a decision and did not set a date for his ruling. Mr. Zaccaro said he immediately paid back loans of \$100,000 and \$75,000 — paying 12 percent interest rather than the then prevailing money market rate of 10.5 percent — after he was informed by a court-appointed referee last March that such borrowings are a misdemeanor. He admitted under questioning that neither loan from the estate was secured by collateral. Mr. Zaccaro said the estate had grown from about \$700,000 to \$1.1 million, primarily through stock transactions, since he took it over 18 months ago.

Bonn Rejects U.S. Pipe-Bomb Project

BONN (WP) — The West German government Thursday rejected U.S. proposal to construct a network of pipe bombs along the East-West frontier to defend against a potential tank assault by the Warsaw Pact.

The Pentagon had urged West Germany and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to consider shielding possible invasion routes by installing underground pipes that could be filled with liquid explosives and detonated if East bloc tanks crossed the border.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman, Jürgen Reichardt, said Thursday that "neither NATO nor the West German Army has any plans to erect system of barriers of any kind along the length of the border." He admitted that the West German armed forces had conducted tests with liquid explosives but stressed that such "routine operations" were not related to plans calling for a system of pipe bombs along the border.

British Nuclear Attack Plan Alleged

LONDON (Reuters) — The New Statesman magazine said in an article published Thursday that Britain contemplated making a nuclear attack on Argentina's third largest city, Córdoba, during the 1982 Falklands War.

"Britain contemplated using Polaris nuclear missiles against Argentina. A Polaris submarine was sent to the South Atlantic to be ready for action 'if need be,'" two journalists, Duncan Campbell and John Rentoul, wrote in the leftist British weekly. The magazine said details of the deployment were given in a series of highly classified telegrams sent to the British Embassy in Washington. It said "the likely target for a threatened demonstration attack was said to be Córdoba, northern Argentina."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office and the Ministry of Defense refused to comment on the article Thursday. A Labor Party spokesman on foreign affairs, George Foulkes, called for an independent inquiry.

25 Students Hurt in Liberian Protest

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — More than 25 students were injured during a demonstration Wednesday at Monrovia's University of Liberia in which troops opened fire to disperse the protesters, source said Thursday.

The students were protesting the arrest of a university professor, Amo Sawyer, whom the Liberian leader, General Samuel K. Doe, has accused of plotting to overthrow him. Mr. Sawyer, George Kieh, a political science lecturer at the university, and two colonels were detained last Sunday.

For the Record

The Senate of Puerto Rico will investigate whether officials of the U.S. Justice Department helped cover up the circumstances of the killing of two alleged terrorists, Carlos Soto Arriaga and Arnaldo Darío Rosado, by the police six years ago, it was announced Wednesday.

Egypt's newly appointed ambassador to Moscow, Salah Bassoum, left Cairo Thursday to take up his post in the Soviet capital, upgrading diplomatic relations between the two countries. (Reuters)

Budget Deficit in U.S. Soars By \$16.4 Billion During July

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The federal budget deficit soared by \$16.4 billion in July, eight times the level recorded the month before, the Treasury Department announced Thursday.

However, for the year the deficit is still running 11.8 percent below the record level set in the last fiscal year.

In June, the Treasury reported a \$2-billion shortfall. The government has run up a deficit of \$158.6 billion during the first 10 months of the 1984 fiscal year.

In the same period last year, the deficit totaled \$179.8 billion and was well on the way to the all-time high of \$195.4 billion for the entire year.

The Reagan administration predicted last week that the fiscal 1984 deficit would be \$174.3 billion, an 11-percent improvement over the previous year's showing. It forecast a deficit for fiscal 1985, which begins Oct. 1, that is only slightly lower at \$172.4 billion, if there are no changes in tax and spending policies.

The Treasury said federal spend-

ing totaled \$68.4 billion in July while there were receipts of \$5.6 billion.

The top spending categories, as usual, were the Department of Health and Human Services, a \$23.6 billion, much of which went to entitlement payments such as Social Security, and the Defense Department, which spent \$18.3 billion. Interest on the national debt amounted to \$11.8 billion.

The receipts included \$22.4 billion in individual income taxes, \$18.8 billion in taxes and contributions to Social Security, \$2.1 billion in corporate income taxes and \$3.3 billion in excise taxes.

The amount of total expenditures was basically unchanged from June but personal and corporate income tax payments, which vary considerably from month to month, were down. This accounted for the spurt in red ink.

The government has now nearly reached its debt ceiling of \$151 trillion. However, Treasury officials, who had urged Congress to raise the ceiling before its August recess, now maintain that no action is necessary before October.



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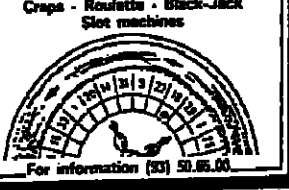
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Dockworkers in Scotland Call Strike Over Unloading of Coal

(Continued from Page 1)

an agreement on the use of non-union labor.

In London this week, the National Dock Labor Board, a body of union and port employers that oversees the handling of cargo, made no firm ruling on whether steel workers could unload the Ostia's cargo of coal from Rotterdam.

The state-run British Steel Corp., backed by the steel union, said that without the Ostia's coal, Ravensaraig would be forced to halve production within days and production would collapse within five weeks.

The miners' strike began March 12 to protest the National Coal Board's plan to close 20 unprofitable pits and cut 20,000 jobs.

Effects on Economy
Bob Hargrey of the International Herald Tribune reported from London:

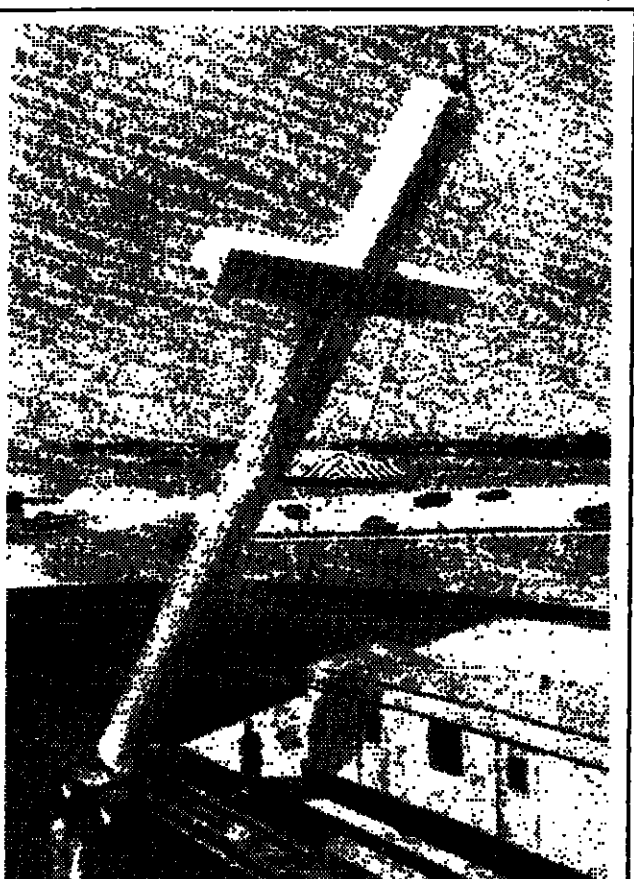
Coming on top of the coal strike, a prolonged national dock strike would be another heavy blow to Britain's economy. But the pound

and the British stock market have reacted with moderate falls in the past two days, underpinned by a widespread belief that rank-and-file longshoremen will not support a lengthy strike.

A long, effective dock strike would cripple the economy because of Britain's heavy reliance on foreign trade. Exports account for about 30 percent of gross domestic product.

During the 12-day dock strike in July, the pound plunged and the government was forced to push interest rates up 2.75 percentage points to support the currency. Then, however, the markets were also worried about rapid money-supply growth and a weakening oil market, which threatened to cut the value of Britain's oil exports. Recently, the monetary fears have faded and the oil market has strengthened considerably.

The coal strike has prompted most analysts to reduce their forecasts for 1984 economic growth to about 2 percent from the 3 percent widely predicted early in the year.



SIGN OF THE CROSS — Workers erect an 80-foot (about 25-meter) cross in North York, a suburb of Toronto, on the site where Pope John Paul II will celebrate Mass on Sept. 15 during his visit to Canada. The pope is to arrive in Quebec on Sept. 9 and leave from Ottawa Sept. 20, after crossing the continent.

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In a 2d Reagan Term, More Compromise Is Seen

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan planned to accept his party's nomination Thursday by preaching a message of optimism and hope, but if he were re-elected in November he would face painful choices on issues from the budget deficit to arms control.

It is already clear that the autumn campaign is likely to be dominated by questions by Mr. Reagan's opponent, Walter F. Mondale, about what a second Reagan term might bring.

Mr. Reagan would probably use a second term to continue his campaign against communism in the Third World, including Central America. He might seek to revive moribund U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East. And he would probably have a second-term opportunity to reshape the Supreme Court along sharply conservative lines.

The Democrats say Mr. Reagan would take a hard turn to the right in a second term, and close advisers say the president would try to pursue a conservative agenda that includes tuition tax credits, enterprise zones, voluntary school prayer and anti-abortion measures. But, these advisers say, Mr. Reagan would be likely to wind up negotiating — and compromising — when it

came to major issues such as the budget deficit and arms control.

The arms-control equation is the most difficult to predict. The major negotiations, on controlling intermediate-range and strategic nuclear missiles, were thrown into limbo when the Kremlin walked out.

A senior official said Mr. Reagan hopes in a second term to put a "strong emphasis" on advancing democracy over socialism in developing countries.

He said Mr. Reagan would attempt to solve the Third World debt crises and "make a big push on free trade and nonprotectionism."

Mr. Reagan would also seek new spending cuts in farm price supports, federal military and civilian pensions, health-care financing, student loans and corporate subsidies that might be more disputed than those he sought in 1981.

Most presidential policy aides are now assuming that the election will not give Mr. Reagan a landslide, and they believe that he would be forced to approach Congress with an eye toward bipartisan compromise, unlike when he had an outright victory over the Democrats in 1981.

But even before planning for this 1985 effort could start in earnest, Mr. Reagan's staff would probably be shuffled.

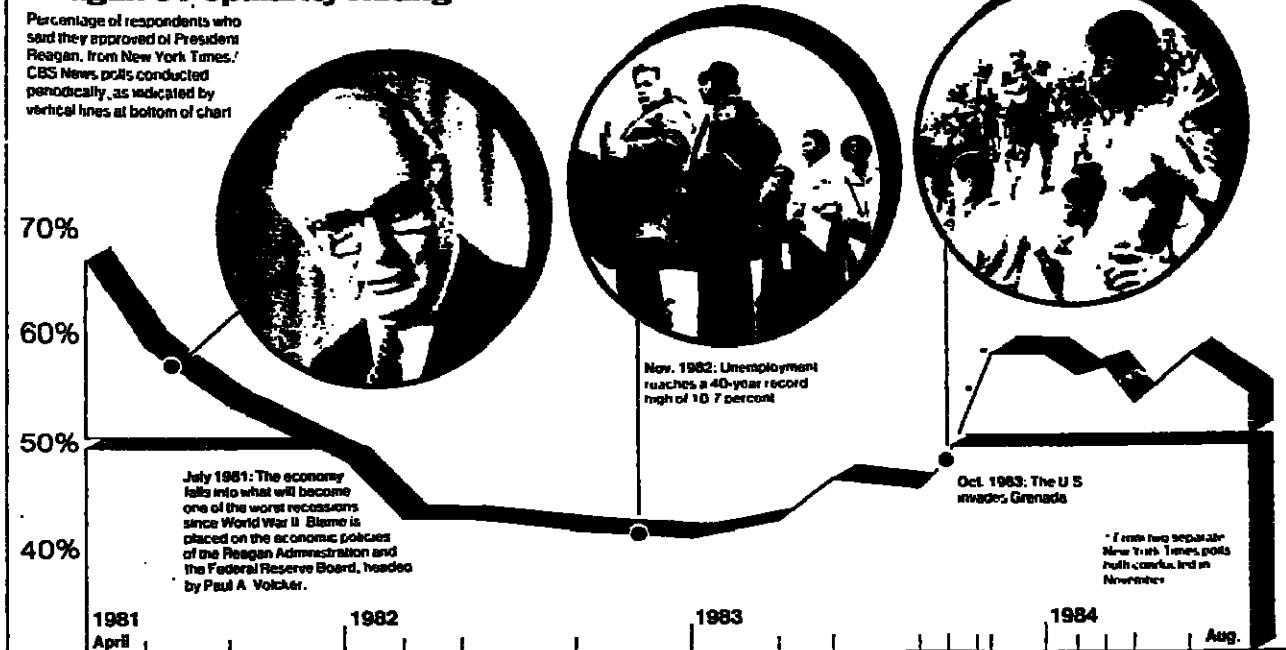
The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who engineered Mr. Reagan's biggest legislative victories and subsequent compromises with Congress, has made no secret of his hopes to leave the West Wing after the election. Mr. Baker had expressed an interest in a cabinet post dealing with national security issues, but sources say he would jump at the opportunity to become attorney general.

If the counselor to the president, Edwin Meese 3d, has trouble winning Senate confirmation as attorney general after the current investigation of his finances, Mr. Baker would probably get the nomination. But if Mr. Meese were exonerated by the special prosecutor investigating him, officials say, Mr. Reagan would re-nominate Mr. Meese's nomination.

Mr. Baker's replacement is the big puzzle. Some Republicans on Capitol Hill would like a replacement with his pragmatic instincts; the former transportation secretary, Drew Lewis, is often mentioned as a possibility.

But administration sources say the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, is already seeking Mr. Baker's job in a second term.

Reagan's Popularity Rating



Big Republican Donors Repaid in Vintage Wine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Republican Eagles — the 450 contributors who have given \$10,000 to the Republican Party in a year — found \$300 bottles of Mouton Rothschild 1959 wine and fully equipped bars in their rooms at the Adolphus Hotel.

For their further comfort, the Eagles have been given special privileges at the Brookhaven, Canyon Creek and Los Rios country

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

clubs, exercise privileges at the Plaza and University clubs and dining privileges at the Lancers, Tower and Cipango clubs.

These were just a few of the many tokens of appreciation visible as the Republican National Convention, the Adolphus and the City of Dallas pulled out the stops for the party's major donors and their guests.

For the Republican Party, the red-carpet treatment was a careful investment, and has paid off.

By the start of this week, 2,120 seats had been sold to a \$1,000-a-plate luncheon to be attended Thursday by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. The Republican National Committee said more than 500 requests for tickets had to be refused.

At the same luncheon, the comedian Joan Rivers talked about marriage, making love and the female anatomy in a ribald luncheon salute to Mrs. Reagan — who had invited her — and prominent Republican women, including Barbara Bush, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Margaret M. Heckler, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Senator Paula Hawkins and Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

Anybody in the crowd of 2,000 who had thought the comedian might come down her jokes was in for a job.

Of the Democratic Party's vice presidential nominee, Geraldine A.

Vasectomy Study Fails to Find Any Links to Diseases

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The largest study of men who had vasectomies for birth control failed to find any link between the surgery and later development of heart disease, cancer and many other illnesses.

The results, published in Friday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, "don't support any of the suggestions of long-term problems developing after vasectomy, including heart disease," said Dr. Gerald S. Bernstein of the University of Southern California.

The study by USC, the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, examined the health of 10,590 men who underwent vasectomies and an equal number who did not. The men lived in Los Angeles, Tulsa, California, Minneapolis and Rochester.

The 21 scientists who conducted the study found that men who had the surgery have "no reason to be concerned about developing any health problem related to the surgery," said Dr. Bernstein, an obstetrician-gynecologist.

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Ferraro, Miss Rivers said: "Big Deal. Let's put a woman in the White House. May I just tell you something? Can we talk here for a second? It's no big deal to have a woman in the White House. John F. Kennedy had a thousand of them."

Has the Reagan administration caught "Potomac fever"? Indeed, some Republican governors think the administration is preoccupied with Washington, and they are not happy about it.

Of 15 Republican governors, two, James R. Thompson of Illinois and George Deukmejian of California, have spots on the convention program in prime time. This has led to grumbling in the ranks.

One of the most conservative Republican governors, John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, said, "They don't understand that more goes on in this country than what happens in Washington." (NYT)

The presence of East Germany's ambassador to the United States in a 70-member diplomatic delegation attending the final day of the Republican convention was being viewed as pragmatism. Said an administration official, "They want to see what makes us work."

Invitations were extended to all countries with diplomatic missions here but East Germany was the only close ally of the Soviet Union to accept.

A Dallas television station, weighing the effects of the Republican National Convention on the city's fierce newspaper war, put copies of last Sunday's two entries on a scale. The balance tipped that day in favor of The Dallas Morning News, at slightly more than 6 pounds (13.2 kilograms). The challenger, the Dallas Times Herald was just under 5 pounds. (AP)

For people who tire of the convention, there is always Fort Worth, also known as "Cowtown." The late publisher of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Amon Carter Sr., called it "Fort Worth where the West begins." His close friend, Will Rogers, the humorist, amended the statement to "Fort Worth is where the West begins and Dallas peters out." Despite the rivalry, the city is attracting busloads of delegates buses to stockyards, honky-tonks and other relics of its Wild West heritage.

Thursday's session of the Republican National Convention was to include:

Acceptance speeches by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, who were nominated Wednesday.

The screening of a film about President Reagan.

Vicki Carr singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Ray Charles singing "America the Beautiful."



Senator Barry Goldwater reminded Dallas delegates of his fighting slogan: "And in your hearts, you know he's right."

Goldwater Repeats Call Of '64 in Dallas Speech

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

DALLAS — The founder and father figure of the modern Republican Party limped onto the rostrum of the Republican National Convention, ailing but triumphant.

His words were strong but the delivery was halting, and he was received more as a party elder than as an oracle. But the crowd cheered Wednesday night when he revived an old campaign theme and said of President Ronald Reagan, "And in your hearts, you know he's right."

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona was here to speak his mind, in his inimitable, unvarnished style, and no one was going to stop him. He struck the themes he has burnished through a life in politics, ignoring White House and Reagan campaign officials, who hoped he would tone down his oratory.

"He said his heart was set on it," a Reagan campaign aide said after Mr. Goldwater met with White House officials and Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, general chairman of the Reagan campaign.

"Laxalt and other senior officials tried to talk him out of it," the aide said.

Mr. Goldwater repeated the clarion call of his ill-fated 1964 presidential campaign.

"And let me remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice," he told the delegates, but his remarks did not evoke the spirit of 20 years ago. "What, may I ask, was more extreme than our Revolutionary War? Our Founding Fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for that most honorable and noble cause, freedom."

He linked the Democrats to war. "Every war in this century began and was fought under Democrat administrations," he said. "You doubt me? World War I, Woodrow Wilson, Democrat. World War II, Franklin Roosevelt, Democrat.

Korea, Harry Truman, Democrat. Vietnam, Jack Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, both Democrats."

The senator is 75 now, as contentious and unpredictable as ever, and as modest. He is a ruggedly handsome man, with a shock of graying hair. But he is suffering from an ailing hip and says he is in the market for a hearing aid. Senate colleagues sadly note a decline in both his vitality and mobility.

He carries his conservatism modestly, and minimizes his contribution to his party.

"The conservative concepts of politics go back to the days of the Greeks," he said at a news conference Wednesday morning. "There was nothing new."

"The Republican Party has never been anything but a conservative party," he continued. "I don't buy the idea that I'm the grandfather or padre of anything that's going on today."

Representative Ed Benthum of Arkansas expressed the consensus view of Mr. Goldwater: "He was the keeper of the flame."

This is his eighth national convention, he said, and probably his last. "In '88 I don't know if I'll still be here," the senator said. "I have a hunch this is my last convention."

He is revered by his colleagues as the grand old man of Senate Republicans. Now serving his fifth term, he says it will be his last.

The senator portrayed himself Wednesday as a traditionalist who looks to the future. He insisted on calling Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic nominee for vice president, "Mrs. Zaccaro," her name in marriage, explaining, "I'm too old-fashioned to do anything else."

But he predicted that he would live to see the day "when we'll have a woman vice president or even president."

"Women are more competent generally than men," he added.

Republicans Expect to Keep Senate Margin

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Republicans, who had been concerned that Democrats could come within two or three seats of regaining control of the U.S. Senate in the November elections, now expect to retain their current 55-to-45 majority.

Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said Wednesday that the party could gain or lose three seats in the upper house of Congress but that no change in the balance was the "most probable scenario."

A couple of months ago, Mr. Lugar was anticipating a two- or three-seat loss. But he has been saying privately for some time that the Republicans' chances for maintaining their lead were improving as the economy and President Ronald Reagan's chances for re-election picked up.

The senator said Wednesday that prospects were better for Senate Republican incumbents who once appeared vulnerable, including Senators Thad Cochran of Mississippi and Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota.

He said polls now show that Mr. Cochran is 20 percentage points ahead of his challenger, former Governor, William F. Winter of Mississippi, and that Mr. Boschwitz leads the Minnesota secretary of state, Joan Groves, by 14 points.

In addition, Mr. Lugar said, Senator Gordon J. Humphrey of New Hampshire, initially regarded as vulnerable, appears about 15 points ahead of Representative Norman E. D'Amours.

Senator Lugar also listed four races he said were even or too close to predict, including those for seats held by Senators Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Roger W. Jepsen of Iowa and Charles H. Percy of Illinois. Senator Baker, the majority leader, is retiring; the others are seeking re-election.

Representative Albert Gore Jr., a Democrat, is widely regarded as an easy favorite to succeed Senator Baker, and Democrats contend that they are ahead of or closing in on all the other senators listed by Senator Lugar.

Demonstrators Arrested Following Dallas 'Tour'

Los Angeles Times Service

DALLAS — Police arrested 99 demonstrators Wednesday after a two-and-a-half hour "Corporate War Chest tour" of downtown Dallas. Most were charged with parading without a permit and disorderly conduct.

The protesters conducted a "dinner" at the headquarters of a cruise missile manufacturer, jeered at shoppers inside the exclusive Neiman-Marcus department store, disrupted business at a bank and burned an American flag in front of City Hall.

U.S., Citing Defects by Hughes Co., Halts Payment on 3 Missile Systems

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has announced that, because of "systemic" deficiencies in workmanship and quality control, it is suspending payments to Hughes Aircraft Co. for three of the military's premier missile systems.

An air force spokeswoman said Wednesday that the air force will not pay for any more Maverick air-to-ground missiles, the army will not pay for any TOW anti-tank missiles and the navy will not pay for any Phoenix air-to-air missiles until Hughes carries out a "comprehensive management plan" to solve its manufacturing problems.

The problems, she said, include "loose screws, exposed wires and improper soldering."

She said that Hughes had sought \$38 million in "progress payments" for work performed last month on the three missile programs.

The suspension of payments follows a recent suspension of deliveries by Hughes, and it represents

one of the most serious actions the Defense Department has taken against a military contractor in recent years for quality-control problems. Some officials have said such problems are widespread in the industry.

Kari Fielder, director of public affairs for air force contract management, said, the problems with the Hughes missiles involve 68 findings of defects.

"The air force," she said, "determined that these problems are systemic throughout the TOW, Phoenix and Maverick programs and directly affect the integrity of products delivered to the military."

A spokesman for Hughes, H.D. Watkins, said the company had embarked on "a wide-ranging program to check out procedures and to improve quality." Mr. Watkins was commenting on earlier navy and air force complaints about missile quality and said later in the day that he had not been informed of the Pentagon's decision to suspend all payments for work in progress.

The navy and the air force suspended acceptance of their missiles before Hughes announced its moratorium on production assembly, and the navy began looking for a second Phoenix manufacturer.

The navy was the first to take action against Hughes, after it took apart a Phoenix missile and found what it termed "marginal workmanship." In June the navy told Hughes it would not accept more of the long-range missiles until the quality-control problems were fixed. The missiles, which cost about \$1 million each, are fired from carrier-based jet fighters.

The air force told Hughes on Aug. 3 that it would not accept more Mavericks and gave the company 90 days to solve its problem.

The Maverick is an air-to-ground missile that is supposed to recognize tanks and other targets by the heat they give off.

The navy has not issued a stop order for the TOW missiles. An army spokesman said that the problems in TOW were not serious enough to make the missiles defective.

Mongolia Drops Tseedenbal From Leadership Post

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Yumjaagiyn Tseedenbal, the leader of Mongolia since 1958, was removed from office as party chief Thursday for health reasons.

Soviet and Mongolian news agencies reported. He was replaced by Jambyn Batmonh, 58, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, according to Tass.

Mr. Tseedenbal, 67, a Moscow-educated Soviet loyalist, was named leader of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in 1958 and became head of state as the chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural (the Mongolian assembly) in 1974.

Tass quoted the Mongolian news agency, Montsame, as saying the Mongolian party's Central Committee met Thursday in special session in Ulan Bator, the capital of the central Asian country.

The committee issued a communiqué saying Mr. Tseedenbal had been relieved of his posts "on account of his state of health and with his consent."

Rama Rao Plans Protest Of 6 Days to Regain Seat

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The deposed chief minister of Andhra Pradesh state, N.T. Rama Rao, announced Thursday that he would start a campaign of agitation in the southern Indian state after failing to get "justice" from President Zail Singh over his dismissal.

"I am returning to my state a disappointed man as justice has not been done to me by the highest office in the land," Mr. Rama Rao said at a press conference.

He said the six-day campaign would start Saturday to coincide with a day of national protests called by opposition groups and trade unions over his dismissal.

Opposition parties held a meeting of at least 50,000 people in New Delhi Wednesday night, the biggest gathering of opposition forces since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980. Earlier, police had banned a street march in Mr. Rama Rao's support.

Mr. Rama Rao, who returned from open heart surgery in the United States two weeks ago, gave an emotional speech, ignoring

pleas from his doctor not to exert himself.

He said he was the victim of a political conspiracy to remove state governments that were not ruled by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I party in order to give it a power base for national elections due in five months.

Mr. Rama Rao, a former film star, was dismissed Aug. 16 by Governor Ram Lal of Andhra Pradesh because the governor said that defections from Mr. Rama Rao's Telugu Desam Party left him without a majority in the state assembly. The party won 200 of 295 seats in January 1983.

At least 25 people have died and 50 have been injured in Andhra Pradesh protesting the dismissal.

Joining Mr. Rama Rao at Wednesday's rally were leaders of all major opposition parties. Speaker after speaker said India was on the brink of emergency rule similar to that imposed from 1975 to 1977, when Mrs. Gandhi suspended a number of civil liberties. Emergency rule was a key factor in sweeping Mrs. Gandhi from power in 1977.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Case for The Hague

Since early July, parties unknown have struck at an international jugular by mining the Gulf of Suez and the adjacent Red Sea. At least 19 ships of various nations — a Soviet vessel was the first victim — have been damaged. The operation seems meant to humiliate a vulnerable Egypt. Nearly \$1 billion in annual Suez Canal tolls is at risk if shippers feel compelled to turn to safer waters.

Producing and sowing these weapons takes logistic skills that only governments normally possess. More than most forms of terrorism, this is an act of war, and one that thrusts indiscriminately at the navigation rights of all nations. What was unfortunately true when the CIA arranged for the "nuisance" mining of Nicaragua's harbors is even more plainly true in the Middle East. Egypt's President Mubarak deserves help, and America's wiser second thoughts in Nicaragua have made it much easier to help him get it.

Egypt has welcomed minesweepers from the United States and Western Europe, and granted passage to Soviet sweepers. Although these ships are under national command, they represent at least a tacit collaboration among the superpowers. Their aid to Egypt may be competitive, but the effect of it is a two-sided endorsement of free navigation.

That is an essential first act of policy. The next will be to identify the terrorist nation. Mines are elusive and cannot be easily detected; and once found, they may not betray

the culprit. Libya and Iran have the motive and the means for this warfare, but both deny any part in it. Circumstantial evidence points to Libya's Colonel Qadhafi, an old hand at subversion and a blood enemy of Egypt. The first mines were detonated after a Libyan ship, the Ghada, made a slow passage through the Gulf of Suez to the Ethiopian port of Assab on the Red Sea. It took 15 days to complete a voyage that normally requires four.

If a case can be made against Libya, where can Egypt make it? There is a precedent, albeit not one the Reagan administration would relish. When Washington admitted responsibility for the mining in Nicaragua, the Managua regime took its grievance to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Libya is not a party to the treaty establishing the World Court, but it has seen fit to take a dispute with Malta over territorial waters to The Hague. Egypt, acting through the International Maritime Organization, could ask the court to review the facts of any indictment of Libya. Employing the underused court offers no sure way of restraining rogue nations like Libya, but it offers a forum for shaming a lawbreaker and building a consensus for punitive actions. Asserting the freedom of navigation by international flotilla is the essential immediate remedy. Reasserting that freedom in court would affirm a principle that civilized nations recognize as a basic international law.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan's Knack Endures

The Republicans are answering George McGovern's call. "Come home, America!" the Democratic candidate implored in 1972. Ronald Reagan assures us that "America is back." May we disagree? We never thought America went anywhere in the first place and we don't think a homecoming party is in order now.

We don't think the "new patriotism" is especially new either, and we do not know what other people did with their families during the long years when the politicians suggest families and family values were "lost" — but the families we know stayed around and had the usual number of crises, quarrels and good times. This theme war between the takers is really getting tiresome. All the humbler-than-thou rhetoric, the infatuation of log cabins and financially strapped but noble families, the origins story — the thing is out of hand. And it is somewhat insulting to the voting public that must recognize the transparent and phony politicking in it all.

As the Republicans nominate their ticket in Dallas the subtext of their campaign are emerging pretty clearly. All values were lost between 1976 and 1980. They have been restored by Mr. Reagan. The Democratic de-

stroyers wish to come back and wreck things again. The Democrats lack the happy vision that is appropriate to the times.

Getting more specific, the Republican orators understandably concentrate on the weakness of their opponents. George Bush's wide-ranging experience in federal government was emphasized in the text of California's Governor George Deukmejian, who nominated him, as was his "impeccable reputation for integrity" — clearly an effort to keep the dark shadow on Geraldine Ferraro's troubles.

Mr. Reagan, arriving in Dallas, showed that he has recovered from what looked to be a several-week-long spell off his political form. His speech was the old, formidable Reagan performance. It had an ease and a simplicity and an appeal that will be the bane of the Democratic campaigners. It confounds their earnestness and ridicules it. This is the hardest thing the Democrats will have to deal with — Ronald Reagan's amazing, first-class political skill. They have not shown themselves to be very good at it as yet. The Mondale-Ferraro campaign will have to be a lot better than it now is to begin to have a hope of prevailing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

No News Is Bad News

There is an imperfect but unmistakable correlation between domestic freedom and openness to the world. Closed societies like North Korea, Albania and Afghanistan turn themselves out of bounds to Western journalists. Other Communist nations admit them only by suffering. Now, sadly, an arc of darkness is forming behind small iron curtains in much of the Third World, including places that plead for American help and understanding.

As recounted recently by Richard Bernstein of The New York Times (JHT, July 28), access to African and Middle Eastern states is often difficult and sometimes impossible. Once admitted, journalists find their movement curbed by regimes that lament the failure of the Western press to report on realities.

By routinely closing their frontiers, the Marxist states of Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia add to suspicions about their internal behavior and public support. Ditto Uganda and Nigeria, both of which have barred reporters or subjected applicants to harassing delays. Zimbabwe and its neighbors restrict entry of journalists based in South Africa, a ban so self-insulating that it was just waived to permit coverage of a ruling party congress in Harare.

In the Middle East, uncensored Arab regimes justify their isolation by declaiming against the "pro-Israeli" bias of the Western press. Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon are exceptions, and coverage of them is enough to refute that argument. Saudi Arabia, although it wants the help and sympathy of the West, is medieval in its hostility to journalists.

The nations of Latin America are poor, but most welcome scrutiny by an independent press and thus make credible their desire for democracy. Cuba's welcome depends on the whim of a Communist regime that rations favors for propaganda gain. By contrast, Nicaragua has understood that by freely admitting reporters it has been able to present its case to a North American audience; whatever else is wrong in Managua, that policy is sensible.

In an imperfect world there is no way to guarantee evenhanded reporting from any single source. The best corrective for inadequate reporting is more reporting, not less. Countries that want U.S. understanding must be instructed when they let themselves be instructed by Communist masters of secrecy. By and large, the worst news from any society is no news.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Uganda: Buy Off the Soldiers?

The world cannot afford to ignore the horrible situation within Uganda. It is unacceptable in itself and it also threatens further instability in Africa. Every effort should be made through all international forums to bring pressure on the government to end these needless deaths.

—The Australian (Sydney).

[President] Obote's most pressing problem now is the army, despite American and British aid in retraining it. He cannot control it and

dare not risk confronting it after what it did to him in 1971. He needs it against the rebels, but he cannot afford to pay it, which means that soldiers behave like the marauding bands of medieval Europe, living off the land and terrorizing the population. The best investment Uganda and its financial supporters abroad could make at this stage might be to buy off the undisciplined soldiers with an amnesty, making good their pay and a gratuity. Uganda clearly does not need their dubious services.

—The Guardian (London).



This Strong President Has a Weak Prime Minister

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

DALLAS — It has been said that this convention should go ahead and proclaim Ronald Reagan "king of the United States." They talk about him as if he already were, don't they, so why not come clean?

In a political system that began by disowning a king, this is usually intended as an insult. But when you boil down the endless drone of oratory here, it comes principally to the assertion that while Ronald Reagan is not (quite) flawless, he has been a splendid chief of state.

When the speakers say, as they say ad nauseam, that Ronald Reagan has "made us proud to be Americans once again" or has "restored faith and confidence in government," they are claiming for the president an undeniable genius for enunciating or affirming basic American values. It is a far from negligible talent, not to be scorned.

It works for him because Mr. Reagan clearly believes in what he says — most of it, anyway. His capacity for filtering out what is inconsistent with the faith of the

moment is formidable. The less specific his remarks, the better he says them and the more deeply he seems to believe in them.

Should Ronald Reagan go on to win in November, he will preside in 1987 over the constitutional bicentennial. It will not be surprising given his gift for the veneration of traditions, if Ronald Reagan does so as a kind of cheerleader.

But the peculiarities of his presidency might be seen as reopening a perennial question about the nature of the office as designed in 1787: whether it was a good idea to combine the ceremonial role of chief of state, the role Mr. Reagan plays so consummately, with the more mundane role of head of government.

Not even his zealous fans and aides would claim that Ronald Reagan's performance in the second role has been distinguished. He is often uninformed, or even misinformed, about the fine points of policy; and even the ultimate loyal-

ist, White House aide Michael Deaver, has recently admitted that the president sometimes sleeps during cabinet sessions.

There are those — I include myself — who think it is a pity, for all sorts of reasons, that the founding fathers bungled this one. We really ought to be able to enjoy the luxury of the ceremonial Reagan without worrying about how well, behind the band music and the bunting, the store is being minded.

This problem was apparent to Woodrow Wilson, and what has happened to politics and communication since his time has not solved it. The modern press, especially television, is easily bemused by what is ceremonial and too easily bored and impatient with what is businesslike and sometimes dull.

In many ways the Carter-Reagan contrast, of which so much is being made in Dallas, is a laboratory specimen of the problem.

As ceremonial president Mr. Car-

ter was a failure, sometimes awkward or tilted on solemn occasions, an uninspiring speaker, as bereft of theatrical arts as Mr. Reagan is endowed with them. But Mr. Carter's prime-ministerial talent, his mastery of the petty details of the president's job, was awesome.

This is the stuff by which parliamentary politicians rise and prosper. You can imagine Mr. Carter thriving under the intimate pressures of the British House of Commons, where Mr. Reagan's theatrical magic would do him little good.

It would be idle to quarrel with the reiterated claim of the Republican Party here that Mr. Reagan has been a gifted head of state. But when it comes to the drab but essential homework of government, he would do well to get a barely passing grade — a gentleman's C-minus.

All this might yet be a fine theme for discussion as the bicentennial year approaches. But this week in Dallas, Ronald Reagan is already king in all the ways that count.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Does the Press Do Well to Air Off-the-Air Jokes?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Isn't it the point that a threat is not to be confused with a joke? So we have before us the contrast between a chief of state joking that the bombs will begin to fall on Moscow in five minutes, and a chief of state threatening that he will "bury" America. We have tended to forget old Khrushchev. He threatened nuclear war in Europe every couple of weeks leading up to the Berlin Wall.

The question before the house becomes, then: What are the realistic limits of privacy? We pride ourselves that there should be no thought control. And any man who says he never thinks impious thoughts, whether jocular or flippant or serious, ought not to be trusted.

When the great Spanish poet Lopez de Vega was told by his doctor that his illness was terminal, he looked up at him and said, "Are you quite sure, doctor?" Yes, the doctor said, "you will not live out the night." "In that case," Vega said, "I want to record that I can't stand Cervantes."

Everybody has one of those. If Ronald Reagan were strapped into a lie detector and asked whether he wished that the ruling class of the Kremlin had that morning — to borrow the wonderful phrase of my 9-year-old niece, discussing her great-aunt's demise the day before — "woken up dead," one should not be surprised if his answer were normal. What is it we are supposed to pray for, if not the decease of our enemies, barring their conversion — at which point they would cease to be one's enemies? The Psalmist was very thorough about it: "I have pursued mine enemy until he is destroyed; and turned not again until I had consumed them."

Maybe it is right that politicians' lives should be made miserable. We certainly work at it.

Nelson Rockefeller, when he was vice president and presiding over the Senate, whispered something unflattering about heads of black African countries to the gentlemen at his side, and sure enough, the loudspeakers belted out what he said into the press galleries. Henry Kissinger, secretary of state, whispering to somebody in Canada at a jam-packed international bazaar, said something offensive to somebody, and all the world soon knew. Is it a journalistic responsibility to peer into the private thoughts of politicians?

We got to know, through the intervention of a black journalist, that when Jesse Jackson announces that he is going to "talk black talk," he slides into references to Jews as "Hymies." One is prepared to believe that there is anti-Semitism

there. But it is also unlikely that one would find a Southerner who, at some moment or other, had not used the "Hymie" equivalent for black men, in a moment of exasperation or of deep vernacular sedation; as it is probable that most energetic blacks, at one time or another, have thought the word, or used the word, "hinkie."

The New York Times rather ponderously pronounced that it would not adhere by the rules set up by Geraldine Ferraro, to wit: Everything that happens on her airplane is off the record. One can see The Times's point: The habits of the candidates are a matter of national interest, and every now and then a candidate slips. Spiro Agnew referred in an airplane to his friend "the fat Jap." If ever I am delirious or blind drunk, who knows, someone may hear me say something pleasant about Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Shouldn't one be protected from the advertising of such excesses? Entitled to elementary insulation from fugitive thoughts? Even if these thoughts are absolutely indisputably surrealist?

One of the reasons Ronald Reagan is a popular man is that he is human in the best sense. Thus he manages to combine the humorous with the aleatory. We seem now to be asking that he submit his fantasies to a nuclear freeze.

The next time he warms up for a radio broadcast he will perhaps be expected to say: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin drinking the evil from the Kremlin in the next five minutes."

But that would not be Ronald Reagan. And there are those, probably the majority (we'll see pretty soon), who prefer him as he is.

Universal Press Syndicate.



Textile Protectionism Harms Almost Everybody

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — One of the finest opportunities is being squandered of shielding Western banks against further blows from bad debts in developing countries.

The opportunity lies in effective use of the \$100-billion world market for textiles and apparel to create wealth through a combination of more jobs and lower prices in both developed and developing countries. It is being squandered because the world's leading countries have chosen policies that are slowing down growth in the size of that market. At the same time, a cluster of expensive and inefficient companies is being preserved in the United States and Western Europe, sheltered by ever-increasing import controls.

The latest blow against the world's textiles and apparel trade was the Reagan administration's sudden announcement on Aug. 3 of new regulations affecting apparel imports starting on Sept. 7. U.S. retailers estimate that as a result nearly \$1 billion worth of apparel imports may be temporarily barred from the U.S. market. About \$500 million would be kept out permanently.

Consumers will be denied cheaper imported clothes, competition in the U.S. marketplace will be reduced and U.S. manufacturers will have less incentive to become more efficient.

The European Community is also expected to tighten its import regime, for fear that apparel demand entry to America will pierce its frontiers.

This spiral of protectionist anxiety will hobble attempts by developing countries to alleviate poverty through modernization of the textile and apparel sectors. Inevitably those countries will be less able to repay debts or to buy Western goods, aggravating the threat to Western banks.

The West will lose significantly because successful developing countries are avid buyers of machines and capital goods — just the sectors that most need reviving. One of the first areas hit would be the \$9.6 billion worth of Western exports of textile machinery. Textile and apparel makers in America and Western Europe have trimmed their work forces by between 3 and 5 percent every year in the last decade. They have done so in spite of continuous protection since 1962 under international agreements

limiting low-cost imports. The reason was not imports but automation — a trend that will continue however tough the import curbs. Thus, more protection will not only raise prices for consumers but also fail to save jobs, while creating more unemployment in developing countries.

Western manufacturers are currently protected under the third Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), run by the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

First enforced in 1973, each MFA

has been more restrictive than the last; none has applied against imports from Western countries. The first MFA guaranteed an annual 6-percent increase in import quotas for all Third World exporters. The second allowed "reasonable departures" from that guarantee and was used to freeze import growth from large suppliers. The third, which expires on July 31, 1986, even prevents large exporters from carrying over unused quotas from one year to the next. But U.S. and EC companies still say they are unable to compete with imports from developing countries.

The case for protection of Western apparel makers rests today, as it did 22 years ago, on the argument that the industry is so important for the home economies that whatever is good for it is good for the entire economy. But figures collected by the GATT secretariat show that apparel makers provide only 1.3 percent of all jobs in the United States and the European Community. Even taken together, the textile and apparel industries account for just 1.3 percent of American gross domestic product and 1.5 percent of European GDP.

As GATT signatories, the Americans and the Europeans have a treaty obligation to promote free trade. The MFA is a derogation from the obligation which has lasted more than 10 years. Yet manufacturers continue to clamor not only for a longer period of protection but for much more biting protection. The arguments in their favor are no longer persuasive.

Markets for textiles and apparel account for 9 percent of world trade in manufactured goods. Even a slight boost in this market can be a shot in the arm for U.S. economic recovery and world economic growth.

International Herald Tribune.

Gloomy News for the Weavers

NEW YORK — In a small adobe house on the shore of Lake Atitlan in the mountains of Guatemala, a North American woman, Candis Krummel, was showing an unexpected visitor a range of village-made textiles. She was flushed with enthusiasm after returning from New York two days before. Henri Bended, the sophisticated store on West 57th Street, had placed an order with her and her village weaving friends.

The villages of Guatemala are famous for their closely woven tapestry clothes, but the market is almost saturated. Ten years after becoming popular in the tourist market, traditional Indian designs are losing their novelty. Candis Krummel, a designer, persuaded a group of women to work with her, using their traditional methods but incorporating her modern-day inspiration for color, weave and pattern. The result is a dazzling array of contemporary materials that could transform the economic life of the villages around the lake.

When I stumble on an event or person that gives hope in the midst of underdevelopment, some piece of news usually comes along that deflates my optimism. Two months ago I was in Guatemala. Early this month Washington announced that it had decided to make a change in import regulations that could bar hundreds of millions of dollars worth of foreign textiles from the U.S. market.

When the MFA came into being in 1974, its drafters emphasized that "a principal aim . . . shall be to further economic and social development of developing countries."

Textiles and clothing — here is a chance for the Third World to show its strength, pull itself up by its own bootstraps. The politicians of the industrialized countries have until 1986 to make up their minds to scrap this archaic protectionist agreement. The least they can do in the meanwhile is to make sure that it is not used to make a bad situation worse.

—Jonathan Power.

The Future Is at Stake In Tehran

By Shireen T. Hunter

WASHINGTON — The post-Khomeini era in Iran has begun. Rumors that the ayatollah's health is deteriorating may or may not have bearing in fact. It is nevertheless high time for the West to take account of the struggle for power that is already taking place between two factions of Iran's clerical leadership.

This leadership consolidated its control in the summer of 1982, when Iran forced Iraqi troops to withdraw from Iranian territory. Two clerical factions then began to jockey for power. The more moderate among the clerics favor a less belligerent foreign policy and a conservative economic policy emphasizing the more capitalistic side of Islam. The radicals continue to support aggressive efforts to export the revolution, and a more or less socialist economic system.

Internally, the moderates enjoy the support of the powerful merchant class and of segments of the religious middle classes. The moderates have checked the radicals' attempts to alter Iran's economic system drastically and have diminished the influence of the secular left, even dismantling the Communist Tudeh Party.

They have been somewhat less successful in foreign policy. True, the moderates were able to prevent Iran from forming close ties to the Soviet Union. But until recently they have had little success in ending the war with Iraq. In 1982, for example, the speaker of the Majlis, Hashem Rafsanjani, hinted at a negotiated peace, because of Iraq's poor prospects at the time, the radicals prevailed and Iran chose to continue the war.

Since then Iraq's military, economic and diplomatic position has improved, while Iran's has seriously deteriorated — making the moderate option considerably more attractive.

Events of the last two months indicate that the moderates are gaining an upper hand on broader foreign policy issues. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited Tehran in July and suggested a new openness to the West. Iran has made diplomatic overtures to the Gulf Arab states. Ayatollah Khomeini has let it be known that he does not condone Iran's diplomatic isolation.

The contest is far from over, however, and the radicals have not yet thrown in the towel. This political fluidity offers an opportunity for the West to move Iran toward moderation. To do so successfully requires keeping in mind the following points:

- The West must appreciate the importance of a unified Iran — free from Soviet domination — for stability in the Gulf region and security in Turkey and Pakistan. Any temptation to tilt toward Iraq for short-term tactical reasons should be measured carefully against the long-term strategic interest in a stable Iran.

- The West must have no illusions that instability in Iran will produce a secular, pro-Western government. More likely, instability would result in civil war and the disintegration of the country, or in the establishment of a pro-Soviet, leftist regime. The West should at all costs avoid the destabilizing effects that would result if it tried to isolate Iran economically.

- The West should realize that none of the secular opposition groups offer workable alternatives to the mullahs. The Mojaheddin Khatoli, who played a significant part in the revolution, may seem attractive at first glance, for they have some base for operation in Iran; but they are avowedly Marxist and increasingly radical, and are tainted by open association with Iraq. A constitutional monarchy would of course be the best alternative, but the realist camp is divided, poorly organized and burdened by the Pahlavi past.

- The only feasible prospect with appeal to the West is the gradual moderating of the existing regime. This would of course be a slow process. There are unlikely to be immediate or drastic changes. Not even the moderates can suddenly abandon Iran's revolutionary aspirations, for that would leave them open to charges of treason. And even if they do begin to behave more pragmatically, they will almost certainly go on spouting the radical rhetoric of the revolution.

- So the West must be patient. It should make a commitment to Iran's territorial integrity and develop a broad range of political and economic contacts. The principal interest is stability. It should try to stop the supply of weapons, help to preserve a balance between Iran and its neighbors and continue to make clear a vital interest in the flow of oil through the Gulf. There is little the West can do in the short run about what is happening inside Iran, but it must not be blind to the moderate clerical faction struggling in Tehran.

The writer, deputy director of the Middle East program at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTER

The Press Must Press On

Regarding the opinion column "Pleasant Company Isn't Enough" (Aug. 17) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire, with whom I disagree on just about all else, deserves the highest respect for going on the record with regard to the unhealthy symbiosis increasingly observed by two politicians and journalists. In this contradictory act of suspiciously quiet diplomacy on the one hand and witless, impulsive politicking on the other, it remains — as ever — for the journalistic profession to enforce the public's right to a straightforward, thoughtful, open dialogue — to press, in short, for truth, not accommodation, on the issues weighing on us all.

LOUIS PELOSI, Geneva.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: **Walter N. Thayer**
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 5-283618. Telex: 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: **John C. McManis**, 43 Longwalk Rd., London W14 8JL. Tel: 836-4902. Telex: 362009.
S.A.: au capital de 1.500.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Comptabilité Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Britain's Besotting Pantomime

LONDON — There are 123 days until Christmas, but for John Morley it is already the season to be jolly. Major casting has been completed on the versions of traditional British pantomimes that Morley has written for next winter and this month he is working on special material to suit the star of each production.

"It's all vehicle stuff, tailored to the star," he says. "If one year you have a Cinderella who's not a very good singer, when she's in the kitchen and depressed she can do a little dance with a broom."

Right now he is adjusting parts of his

MARY BLUME

version of "Aladdin" (a venerable pantomime dating to 1788) to the talents of a magician called The Great Suspendo, who will play the Emperor of China in Bristol, and he is writing lines for Dame Anna Neagle, who will be Cinderella's Fairy Godmother in Birmingham. Now in her 80s, Neagle has already played the role in Richmond and Bristol.

"She's besotted by it all, you see," Morley says.

So is he. A tall, silvery former Guards officer and West End actor — "Noel Coward, things like that" — he lives year round in the loopy but tightly crafted world of the British pantomime. He may be the happiest man in the world.

"It's all wonderful, everything's wonder-

ful." His pleasure is so infectious that one rolls over at his jokes (Sample: What do you put in a policeman's sandwich? Truncheon meat, and traffic jam). "It's frightful, but I laugh and laugh," he says, "even on the telephone."

KNOWN as the King of Panto, Morley has 14 different productions playing in Britain each season. "It's a ritual yet every year you have to rewrite it. They go to see the changes. Sometimes I have three Cinderellas on at once and the Fairy Godmothers don't have one line in common except the one you must have: 'You shall go to the Ball.' Last year the Prince Charming was two actresses and the male star of a television series who is always jumping over cars."

British pantomime began in the late 18th century and had taken on its basic form and characters a century later. Today a pantomime is a musical extravaganza based on a familiar tale — "Aladdin," "Cinderella," "Dick Whittington," "Robinson Crusoe" — and tinged with topical jokes and stars. A part of every English childhood, pantomimes lighten the dreary months of January, February and March and are especially popular in the provinces.

"In British life there is a curious something that around November makes Mum go out and buy six tickets for the pantomime," Morley says. Provincial theaters often use their pantomimes to pay for their fees: The respected Chichester Festival Theatre last year enriched itself with a production of Morley's "Jack and the Beanstalk."

"Glasgow is the most besotted town of all," Morley says. "You can go on a Saturday and there won't be a child in the house. Simple Simon shouts 'Hello, kids' and all these adults cry, 'Hello, Simon.'"

Usually the audience is filled with screaming children. Pantomime villains judge their success by how often they were drowned out by booing and by how many toffees were thrown at them, and they shout terrible threats at the kids: "If you don't shut up, I'll poison your ice cream in the interval."

Pantomime characters have names like Fleshcreep, Wishee Washee and Sergeant Spick and Corporal Span. "I love the way I'm giving this to you as if it were the cast list of 'Hamlet,'" Morley remarks. "Then there's Sarah Suet and Christie Crusoe, Robinson Crusoe's mother, who's the ship's cook. God help me. The villain is the demon Oil Slick — there's a great deal of morality — and the Fairy Detergent comes along and turns the galleon into the groto of a million sea shells. Amazing!"

A pantomime is a combination of glitz and corn in an ancient framework (Morley traces the pumpkin in "Cinderella" to the Druids). It is totally, and inescapably, British.

"No other nation can stand it," Morley says. He once took the American actress Elaine Stritch to a pantomime. "I asked her

in the interval how she liked it. I've got to have a vodka," she said."

Actually, pantomime appeared in New York in the mid-1800s, Morley says. "Then the West opened up and you developed legends of your own."

There are many rules to pantomime, a basic one being that the male lead, or Principal Boy, should be played by a lady (the rule is broken for the occasional male TV or pop star but this is frowned on by traditionalists).

"Everyone knows what Robinson Crusoe looks like — a sort of what you might call macho man with, by now, a beard to the waist at least," Morley says. "You've got to get from that, with that 18th-century costume, to a girl who's been chosen partly because of her voice but mainly because of her smashing legs. She's in high heels and the high heels have fur on them — the goat's skin that of course you see in the illustrations of any Crusoe book you've got. I think that's the biggest jump in the whole lot. I mean to make that part female is quite incredible."

The most famous Principal Boy was Dorothy Ward, whose boyhood lasted half a century. Comic female roles, such as Widow Twankey in "Aladdin" and the Ugly Sisters in "Cinderella," are played by men.

"The real pantomime dame is usually a rather beery man with four kids. Therefore, when he does the strip scene before going to bed and takes off layers and layers of clothes, it's amazing."

Morley dispenses with any love interest in about three lines. The actors face the audience rather than each other, and Morley follows Victorian tradition in having the villain and fairy speak in rhymed couplets. The Principal Boy always speaks the last

couplet of the play but superstition demands that it be spoken for the first time on opening night and never in rehearsal.

"Whatever the scene, the villain always enters from stage left in a green spotlight. The fairy enters from stage right in a pink spotlight. This comes from mystery plays when the Angel Gabriel entered from the right and the Devil from the left."

There is always a terrifically expensive scene (in one "Dick Whittington" Morley contrived a storm that required the audience to don 3-D eyeglasses) and there are mild political jokes. Torturer: "Tie him to the iron lady." Victim: "Oh no, not Margaret Thatcher."

"You get it?" asks Morley, delighted. One can also make jokes about the royal family as long as they are restricted to the subject of corgis and Prince Andrew. There is always a Slish scene, in which characters get entangled in floor mops or pastry or wallpaper, and the music includes the year's pop hits.

"The year of 'Fame' every pantomime had 'Fame' in it. You have to get into a situation where Robinson Crusoe can sing 'Fame.' This year it will be Boy George's 'It's Magic,' which will be perfect for 'Aladdin.' And 'To Dream an Impossible Dream' is always in 'Dick Whittington.'"

A good pantomime costume costs at least \$1,000 (about \$1,300) and at the end the entire cast comes down a staircase to applause in gorgeous raiments that may be seen for only one minute. A costume can last eight years if the wardrobe mistresses are good, but sets are more fragile because of rats. The pay is good and the work hard. Performers do three shows on Saturdays.

SINCE he began in the 1960s, Morley has had some 200 pantomimes produced. They are also published for amateurs, complete with ad libs, by Samuel French and last year 170 productions of Morley pantomimes were put on outside Britain, from South Africa to Hong Kong, where one of his pantos was once done with an all-Chinese cast.

"The British abroad do it at Christmas time. It's like plum pudding. A retired colonel runs into a chum in a bar in Marbella and says, 'Reggie, we are going to do a pantomime and you're going to be Widow Twankey.' He has had four productions on in the Marbella area at once."

Morley, who was discovered by Hermione Gingold while appearing in the Footlights Revue at Cambridge, put on his first pantomime in 1944 while serving in Palestine as a captain in the Coldstream Guards.

"We were not allowed to be pro-Arab or pro-Jewish and we were taking potshots from both. Everyone was getting rather neurotic so we put on 'Dick Whittington.' The regimental sergeant major played the Fairy Queen."

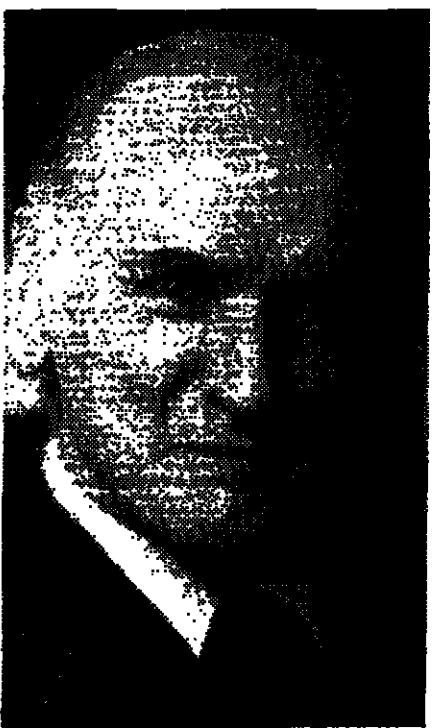
"A battalion — that's almost a thousand guardsmen. They're feeling neurotic and what do they do? A pantomime!"



"Jack and the Beanstalk," last year at Chichester.

Pantomime is clearly part of Britain's collective unconscious. Audiences may not know it, Morley says, but Humpty Dumpty was really Richard III, "Babes in the Wood" was Elizabethan anti-Catholic propaganda, and King Rat, the villain in "Dick Whittington," symbolizes the rat that carried the

Black Death, which wiped out one-third of Britain's population in the 14th century. "No child realizes he's booing a part of British history," Morley says. Nor would he want one to. "It's all very professional codswallop isn't it? It's very well done nonsense."



John Morley.



"Jack and the Beanstalk," 1910.

Did Western Music Reach Its Peak With Mozart?

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — For the 18th year in a row, the Mostly Mozart Festival has enlivened New York's musical summer. The man died in 1791, and we're still listening to him. Why? He probably never imagined such a thing.

In Mozart's day, of course, it wasn't all that usual to listen to music two decades old, let alone two centuries — but even then things were starting to change. Music was beginning to mean something beyond its immediate function; composers were beginning (perhaps not yet consciously) to write for the ages.

And in some ways music was getting into trouble. Glorious trouble, trouble through which several generations of heroic composers fought to win an audience for their ever richer, ever more complex, ever more idiosyncratic and personal musical visions. But through individual geniuses have won their individual battles on the whole the composers have lost. Up to Mozart's time and for a good while after, the public clamored for novelty above all. Today his heirs can hardly be said to have a public, and the mainstream audience clamors for — well, mostly Mozart.

Some things, in art as in history, rise and fall. We can pinpoint the heydays of ancient civilizations. We can isolate the factors, often manifested in the greatest achievements, that led to decay. Music, as a medium of communication in the Western world, may very well have peaked with Mozart.

Music was a late bloomer in Europe. When in architecture, painting and drama the artist could already make a profound, individuated statement, music was still a relatively anonymous expression of the musician's time, place and community. Through the early Renaissance, if you made up songs, they could express whether you intended to dance, praise God or mourn, and (though without your having meant them to) whether you were Dutchman or Spaniard, Lutheran or Jew. But however beautiful, they would be generic. By and large they were unlikely to express how you felt about seeing a trout plucked from the water, or what it was like to be awake in the small hours as your soul veered between faith and

despair, or your precise reaction to pictures at an exhibition.

Music took on more specificity with each passing generation, but by comparison with what came later, the meanings it could convey were still quite general. The High Baroque days of Bach, Telemann, Handel and Vivaldi. And music was still tied to the function, time and audience for which it was written; it went in and out of fashion within a lifespan. Vivaldi's, for instance. The old saw about Vivaldi is that he wrote the same concerto 500 times. Not quite fair, but not without basis either. Vivaldi himself didn't like publishing concertos, because it cut into the income he derived from making a new one for whoever needed it. The idea that any one concerto had special significance or character (even if certain of them did employ new special effects, and thus do their bit to add to music's specific vocabulary) can hardly have had much meaning for him.

BUT by Mozart's time the accumulated effects available, and the newly developed ways of organizing them, had made a great difference. With him, 10 allegro movements could have 10 quite different affective properties. One piano concerto could be regal, another demonic, yet another could be pastoral, and another jubilant, even though all employed the same outward form. This was largely due to new harmonic and rhythmic complexities. To give one example: Around Mozart's time the idea occurred to someone of adding a note, a ninth, to a chord already in use, the dominant seventh, and then pulling out the root of that chord. The result was a new color in the palette, a new word in the vocabulary. Mozart could use it to mean things — different things, depending on context. It emerges like the sun from a cloud on the word "luceat" in the line from the Requiem Mass about letting eternal light shine on the departed.

In opera especially, the difference was immeasurable. Instead of freezing the action while each piece waded its particular flag of generalized emotion, the music could follow subtle shifts of mood, actions and reactions, addresses and asides. It is no surprise that Mozart wrote the first opera that did not go out of style: "Don Giovanni" has been in the repertory continuously since it was new.

For practically the first time, someone was writing music superbly apt for its time and place, yet also able to transcend them and have meaning for later generations. Mozart struck a balance between functional directness on the surface and thought-provoking, layered substance that has seemed ideal ever since. It's a balance that his successors have consciously sought when they have felt a special need for intimate communication with their hearers. Strauss announced his plans for "Der Rosenkavalier" by declaring that he wanted next to write "a Mozart opera." Ravel said he composed the beautiful slow movement of his piano concerto "two bars at a time, with frequent recourse to the Mozart Clarinet Quintet."

But by then music's complicating progress was far advanced, and there was naturally a price to be paid. More individuality meant



Wagner.

less in common between compositions, which meant that getting used to one concerto or opera didn't necessarily mean you would understand the next one. The expansion of music's expressive vocabulary was largely a matter of dissonance — of withholding for longer times, in more subtle and more complicated ways, the eventual satisfaction of a common chord — which meant that if you didn't yet understand where they were going, the new sounds could be puzzling or even ugly. And as complexity increased, amateurs gradually lost the tool of seeking comprehension through home performances.

With Mozart the shared characteristics and easy-to-hear harmonies were still so strong that no one seems to have had much of a problem. But things began to go a little funny with his immediate successor, Beethoven. Joseph Kerman put his finger on it in a book about Beethoven's quartets:

"After the 'Eroica,' Beethoven's compositions become to a cardinal degree pointed individuals. A mature Beethoven piece," he suggests, "is a person; one meets and reacts to it with the same sort of particularity, intimacy and concern as one does to another human being."

The thing about people is that you have to get to know them, and that takes time. There is also the chance that may be eccentric or initially off-putting, as Beethoven's middle quartets were to the players who first tried them. "Do you suppose I think about your wretched fiddle when the muses speak to me?" Beethoven is supposed to have asked, but the trouble only grew from there.

With each successive decade one can find more and more ostensibly informed listeners saying, "It isn't music" (Schumann and Chopin each said that about one of the other's pieces); "You can't tell right notes from wrong" (one of London's leading critics said that about both Schumann and Chopin); and so forth. It is no accident that Nicolas Slonimsky's hilarious "Lexicon of Musical Inevitability," an anthology of critical judgments reversed by time's court of appeals, begins chronologically with Beethoven.

Wagner's radical harmonic advances stretched music's relationship to the lay audience dangerously. He wrote operas that had to wait years for their first performances, and years more for widespread acceptance. And when the acceptance came, it was partial: For the first time, large numbers of people who truly knew and cared about music were not only resisting the new developments, but going to their graves without having been won over. Among these were many celebrated critics, several of whom pronounced Wagner mad and outdid each other in colorful evocations of his dementia.

The usual line today, comforting to unappreciated modernists, is that these critics were dunces. (Isn't it funny how they could all be so wrong and hadn't we better give cautious praise to whatever we don't understand so as not to appear equally foolish to our descendants?) Perhaps it is time to recognize they may have all been right. That is they spoke rightly for the minority, which grew and grew until it became a majority, that couldn't follow whatever new leap into complexity and dissonance its generation of composers had just taken.

By the post-World War I era, as Schoenberg and Webern carried Wagner's principles toward their logical conclusion, most music lovers were in the resisters' camp. The adherents of difficult avant-garde music drew sustenance then, and draw it yet, from the hope that after a certain lag audiences would catch up. They caught up, after all, with "Das Rheingold" and "The Ring of the Nibelung." But as the century wears its end there is little to suggest that this will ever happen, as far as the main body of advanced, dissonant music is concerned. It may be that the acceptance lag has reached or passed the length of an entire listening lifetime, in which case it might as well be infinite.

Perhaps it would be wise to point out that no value judgments are involved in speculation like this. It is no less possible to write a masterpiece now than in Mozart's time; there is no reason why a masterpiece by Pierre Boulez or Elliott Carter should not give the same satisfaction, to the listener whose understanding has compassed it, as a masterpiece by Mozart. The point is that there are not very many such listeners, and it would be unrealistic to expect otherwise.

An example from this critic's personal experience may help to illustrate. Carter's

"Night Fantasies" is a long, dense solo piano piece, based in part on the formidably complex working-out of a long-range rhythmic relationship. Last fall I went to interview one of the pianists who had commissioned it (the late Paul Jacobs). Naturally I wanted to be familiar with the work.

I had heard the record once. I bought the score and read it through. I read essays about it. I tried some of the easier pages at the piano (not finding them very easy). I studied the rhythmic structure. I played the record again following the score, and again not following it but listening intently, and again as background music while I did other things, and so on repeatedly. Slowly, slowly, I began to be able to distinguish one part of the work from another without looking; eventually I achieved the satisfaction of finding certain passages familiar when they arrived, and then of knowing when a bit I had liked was about to arrive.

I was certainly able to discuss the piece with Jacobs in some detail, but to this day I find a good deal of it unintelligible, and still like best the brief snippets that suggest tonal music — the bits that (accidentally?) evoke musical responses common to a larger community. I still cannot drop the needle and be confident of knowing immediately where in the piece it has landed, as I could without a second thought in a Mozart concerto I have heard only a third as often.

No doubt further exposure and study would enable me to respond more fully. But at what cost in time? The piece, to paraphrase the composer Milton Babbitt's recent essay in Horizons about a very different kind of densely organized modern music, is too self-referential; the attributes it has in common with other music I think I understand carry me so little of the distance to its specifics that I am daunted: I no longer feel curious to hear it more.

SIMILAR difficulties are met on all sides. Twelve-tone music (Babbitt's topic) is a well known example; another comes from Carter's exact contemporary Olivier Messiaen, who has made an exhaustive study of birdsong and uses transcriptions of it in much of his work. A correspondent in a recent issue of Musical Times warns that this tends at first hearing "to be comprehended in a very generalized way. Hence one skylark section on the three xylophones is not perceived as distinct from another on the same instruments." No indeed, not at least by this listener, who has not spent much time comparing xylophonic skylark renditions. "Messiaen's bird music from 1953 onwards," the writer goes on to admonish, "needs to be listened to with great concentration and attention to detail if the full experience of his finest works is to be appreciated."

And no doubt it does. But how then find time for "Night Fantasies"? And how for Babbitt? Easier to listen to old music, less self-referential — mostly Mozart.

That of course has been the general public's confident position for at least two generations. A professional musician, especially a



Mozart.

music critic, is apt to feel a sense of duty to the composers of his day — apt (since after all we're paid to spend our time in this fashion) to undertake the specialized investigations that allow appreciation of Carter, Boulez, Schoenberg, Stockhausen, and apt eventually to like their music.

But it is improper, surely, to suggest that the thousands of concertgoers who don't are like the handful of conservatives who couldn't deal with Beethoven, or even like the larger handful that thought Wagner mad. And thoughtless, facile, to hold that performers who will not take the time to master the intricacies of advanced new music are somehow morally delinquent. The time would have to be taken away from something else; it's no longer possible to be an "all-round" performer, any more than it is to be a dilettante well-versed in the latest advances of all the arts and sciences at once.

Of course there at least as many ways of looking at the history of music as at a blackbird. This is a pessimistic one; there are others. Through mass media and quick travel, "classical" music reaches far more ears than ever before. Pop-based music is taking on a complexity that appeals to some listeners who have gotten off the Boulez boat, yet do not want mindless commercial junk. There are plenty of established composers less forbidding than those named above (but it may be argued that they are music's lingering past, not true heirs of the complexifying tradition that led from Bach to Boulez). "New Romantics" and minimalists are writing music that can be appreciated immediately (but don't be surprised when critics who have followed Mozart's heirs in their increasing complexity call this music simplistic, and don't be disappointed if it seems to have lost that power of individual utterance Beethoven and Bartok sought to win).

Still, if the pessimistic view is right, and if "music" means an act of communication between musician and hearer, then our era is near the descending end of a great curve that was Western music. That thought carries with it a sadness that the perennial newness of Mozart can ever lighten but never quite assuage.



Bach.



Schoenberg.

TRAVEL

Restaurants: A Family Affair

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — It is always a rare treat to fall a little bit in love with a restaurant the first time around. It's even better to have that impression reinforced on return visits. Gérard et Nicole, a rustic and homey little dining room tucked away in the Alsace section of the 14th Arrondissement, is the kind of place you want to immediately, one of a dying breed of mom-and-pop establishments that have long helped to build Paris's culinary reputation.

The eight-year-old restaurant, run by Gérard Faucher and his wife, Nicole, is a pleasantly appointed spot with the charm of an auberge, decorated with china, oil paintings, country armchairs and Oriental rugs. The couple find on their weekend outings to flea markets around the city, and on frequent trips to the faience factory in Gien.

The Fauchers know how to run a restaurant. They've put their personal stamp on the dining room, and stay there to keep it that way. The welcome is always warm, service friendly and personal: Nicole guides the dining room as Gérard, the chef, wanders in and out of the kitchen, taking orders and chatting with the clientele. Most of their diners are regulars who come from all over the city to take part in this family affair. Certain attentions to detail — such as the oversized Burgundian wine glasses that allow you to really get a sniff and a taste of the wine, the little rounds of bitter chocolate served with their excellent coffee — let you know they care that the customer's satisfaction matters. Michelin took note this year, and awarded them a single, hard-earned star.

Working out of a handkerchief-sized kitchen with a pair of assistants, the 30-year-old Paris-born chef turns out dishes that are as refreshing and personal as the restaurant itself. He uses good ingredients, serves honest food, weaving together a menu that's not a simple carbon copy of so many others.

Although I wouldn't recommend every dish on the menu, there are enough fine preparations to merit a visit. Sausage fans will love his salad of warm, pistachio-studded *saucisson de Lyon*, served recently on a bed of crisp spinach surrounded with perfectly sautéed *girolles* mushrooms.

Other good starters include the bright, appealing *flan soufflé de crevettes de grenouilles*, a warm and creamy soufflé that blends morsels of fresh, poached frog's legs, eggs, cream, shallots and garlic with just the right, light touch of saffron; as well as the *roulé de saumon cru*, a colorful roll of marinated, fresh salmon stuffed with vegetables and served with a vibrant *rilette* of salmon, a pâté-like blend of fresh and smoked salmon mixed with herbs and *crème fraîche*. The cold beef and chicken-based *consommé*, a shellfish and artichoke salad that is dominated by a contrived sweet-and-sour fruit *coulis*.

Faucher was trained as a butcher, and having worked at the well-known Paris *charcuterie* Provost, knows how to select and deal with meats. One of his best dishes is the fried *magret de canard*, which, he notes on the menu, is an honest *magret de moulard*, the brood of duck that is forced to produce foie gras, and offers the most succulent, meatiest breasts. The *magret* has enjoyed such fame in recent years that there just aren't enough real duck breasts around

France to meet demand, and many restaurants pass off as *magret* the tiny, less flavorful breasts from ducks that have not been force fed. With his duck, Faucher serves golden potatoes, sautéed in goose fat.

Another lighter, appealing meat course is his *entrecôte de bœuf Digaonaise*, paper-thin slices of raw beef served with a strong, creamy mustard sauce. The best of several fish courses sampled was the rich fish quenelles, served in a light shellfish sauce and sprinkled with grains of caviar.

Desserts tend to be uneven. One evening we sampled fine, fresh pastries from a rolling cart, along with a *soupe glacée de fruits rouges*, a cool and sparkling blend of the freshest raspberries, currants and strawberries. On another visit we suffered through an assortment of bland and grainy sherbets served with stale, limp *tartes*.

The weakest point is the small and not very interesting wine list, of which Faucher admits he's not terribly proud. But a careful eye will sort out some worthy bottles. Among them: the 1982 Savennières Cote de Papillon at 110 francs (\$12), a 1975 Saint Emilion, Chateau Fombrange, at 230 francs, and the 1970 at 280 francs, as well as the round, delightful 1979 Chateau Brane-Cantenac, at 230 francs.

Gérard et Nicole, 6 Avenue Jean Moulin, Paris 14; tel: 542.39.56. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express and Visa. Menu degustation, 240 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, from 230 to 300 francs per person, including wine and service.



A seal boat at Daws Glacier, near Juneau.

Alaska's Isolated Capital

by Chip Brown

JUNEAU, Alaska — Early in the morning, the report of a pile driver clanged through the city like an Anacin headache, echoing off the pastel houses and boxy buildings. Juneau may be the largest city in North America, with a tax base covering 3,108 square miles, but the capital of Alaska is such a cozy little spot that a bunch of workaholics driving pile for a new garage can wake the whole town.

It wasn't a day to linger in bed anyway. Sunlight, a view and good weather are unexpected gifts in a city where it rains about 280 days a year. Secretaries wade to work in rubber boots known as Juneau sneakers, and people say if you can't see the mountains, it's raining; if you can see the mountains, it's going to rain.

I climbed a set of wooden stairs rambling up to houses perched on a hillside too steep for streets. The sweet air smelled of spruce, lilac and wet lumber. Down by Gastineau Channel, where the wake of a hydrofoil stopped against the pier, there was the tang of fish and creosote in the air, and two bald eagles circled overhead. The white prow of a cruise ship cleaved black water. Mist drifted across Douglas Island.

Over the city loomed Mount Juneau, a dome of cliffs and forests, streaked with long creeks falling from the mountain like silver ribbons. The mountain stood in such magnificent profile this morning that rain seemed inevitable. Sure enough, a few hours later the clouds closed in.

Juneau is a study in contrasts. Its weather comes several ways at once — periods of fog, patches of sun, fierce *taku* winds that bedevil bush pilots and destroy meteorological equipment. Squeezed between the salmon-laden waters of the Inside Passage, the waterway through Southeast Alaska, and the glaciated mountains of the Coast Range, Juneau is the most isolated capital in the United States, accessible only by boat or airplane. One of the paradoxes of life in Juneau is that despite the fact there's no way to reach the city by car, it's all but impossible to find a place to park, and every vacant spot downtown is posted with a threatening sign.

For a visitor with a few days, Juneau offers a heady mix of Alaska's past and present, a blend of the beautiful and the squalid. In the summer the light at 58 degrees north lingers well toward midnight. The city seems a pleasant confusion of gold-mining relics, French bakeries, tourist clip joints, art galleries, clapboard houses and Quonset huts, bookstores and sawdust bars where deals are cut and law made to strains of Willie Nelson.

The city was founded in 1880 by a couple of prospectors looking for gold. Gold supported Juneau until World War II, when the last mine shut down. The town is booming today, thanks to the end of the eight-year identity crisis brought on by the ultimately unsuccessful struggle to move the capital of the state to a more central location.

Its destiny secure, the city and environs are developing rapidly. About 60 percent of the area's 27,000 residents live out in the Valley to the north, where malls and fast-food parlors share space with the 3,000-year-old ice of the Mendenhall Glacier.

Juneau is home not just to government workers but to fishermen, old gold miners, bush pilots, Forest Service employees, outdoor lovers and artists. There are Tlingit Indians, who can trace their ancestors over thousands of years, and starry-eyed seekers fresh in town, looking for the last frontier.

From January until late spring, the legislature dominates Juneau. The session gives

way to the season of the cruise ship. Visitors quickly learn to tell the difference between locals and tourists. Cruise ships call on the city all summer, all manner of folk disembark, spotting each other drinks at the Red Dog Saloon, visiting the state museum with its two-story eagles' nest, stuffed bears and sign that says "Please Keep Off the Moss." Or perhaps stopping by the gift shops for postcards, coffee mugs and a pair of tube socks stenciled with jokes about the sexual allure of Alaska's moose.

Tension between tourists and locals is part of the Alaska experience. I learned the hard way that tourists have driven the bartender at the Alaskan Hotel to distraction by plunking quarters into the player piano. I went to put some money in the machine and she screamed, "DON'T TOUCH THAT!"

The real pleasures of Juneau lie in the landscape, not the culture, which is not to disparage the city's theater, its popular folk festival, poetry readings, symphony concerts and its fine ironic touches like the outdoor umbrellas of porous mesh at the Orpheum Theater, and the counter-postcards that sport with the clichés of Alaska's beauty.

Juneau's setting conveys the impression that the town exists at the caprice of the immense wilderness surrounding it. Nearly half of the land is zoned "ice," but except where glaciers extrude, the Juneau icefield lies out of sight, over the mountains. It would have been better to have crammers, ice axes, ropes, climbing partners and three weeks time, but lacking these, I arranged the only other practical way into that forbidding 1,500-square-mile (3,800 square-kilometer) realm of featureless snow basins and sword-point peaks: I chartered a plane.

The pontoon Cessna 206 belonged to the Channel Flying Service, which runs ice-field tours under the motto "Experience Makes the Difference." That sounded ominous — makes the difference between what? A bit of thrill and two months in traction? Small flights in the Alaska bush tend to flush out intimations of mortality.

The pilot, Greg Blanchfield, a curly-haired 34-year-old, looked like someone you could trust. His card said Ace Nomad Bushpilot. He got fed up with life in the lower 48 and decided to wander until he stopped. He stopped in Juneau.

Three other sightseers joined the party. We cleaned the windows with furniture polish and buckled ourselves in. With a buzzy roar, the plane sank back on the pontoons, bumped over the choppy surface of Gastineau Channel and then sprang into the air.

We were off, clawing for altitude in a land where, as the pilot put it, "the terrain climbs faster than the plane can."

We flew up the Mendenhall, over deep fissures and jumbled towers of ice, past the line where the snow is year-round. At 7,000 feet (2,100 meters), wisps of the cloud ceiling whisked past. Spires and rock walls thrust into the sky, looking as if they'd been cleaved by a giant axe. Even with the clouds, the light was so bright you had to squint.

We bore toward a notch in the mountains known as the Gunsight. A rock wall came rushing up against the windshield. As we burst through the defile it was as if the mountain had been snatched away. The ground dropped off below. The sense of motion receded. We dived over a vast white basin where the ice was 3,000 feet thick and pools of turquoise water lay against gray rock. The world was dappled with sunlight and shadow.

In 10 minutes we were gliding down over West Twin Glacier, toward a lip that looked like the edge of the world. The plane sailed

20 feet above the rolling surface of the snow. Suddenly we went over the edge. The space that opened beneath us struck like a blow to the head. The plane hurtled over the upper icefall, a beautiful, frightening and violent welter of blocks and crevasses formed as millions of tons of ice poured over a 1,000-foot cliff. We slid down sideways in the slipstream, came about over the silty melt-water lake into which the glacier plunged and landed, coasting to a halt a hundred yards from the face.

The face was a lustrous blue, the hue deepened by the partial overcast, which filters out all but the ultraviolet bands of light. Where the ice had calved, the glacier looked like quartz. The inhospitable beauty of the thing seemed to say, "This is not your place, go back to your condominium."

We took off, eyes peeled for hidden icebergs. The flight back crossed the shining lakes, waterfalls, five minutes from Juneau. I saw the quartz veins where men had drilled for gold. They looked like funnels in the brow of the mountain.

I made the same flight a day later, this time landing on the Taku River to have dinner at a place called Taku Glacier Lodge, about 30 air miles from Juneau.

Taku Glacier Lodge is both a lodge, where Ron and Kathy Maas host a nightly supper for fly-in guests (alder-cooked king salmon, baked beans, cole slaw and a California white wine chilled with glacier ice), and a place name in a territory where settlements are few. Juneau is remote, but the lodge is an outpost in the wilderness that makes the Alaska capital look like a metropolis.

It was an idyllic evening. The sky was full of light. The ramparts of Devil's Paw, an 8,000-foot peak marking the Canadian border up river, stood clear in the evening sky. Across the way, the snout of Hole in the Wall Glacier spilled over a saddle in the mountains. Since the 1930s, it has been advancing, recently at the rate of 500 feet a year. Swallows flashed about it. It was quiet enough to hear the cheep of baby eagles in their nest by the river.

Inside the lodge — which also has overnight accommodations — oil lamps and beards hang on the log walls. There is a dog sled in the rafters, and the vertebrae of a humpback whale sitting on an upright piano.

"I've always wanted to live apart in the wilderness," said Kathy Maas when she stopped for a moment to chat. "What I needed was a way to justify it."

She was married to her husband under the moose head that hangs over the stone fireplace. They are raising their children, Michael and Debbie, in a wilderness fairy tale, and as we looked through the picture window that frames their land by the river, the glacier, the uninhabited mountain valleys beyond, it was possible to imagine their life. During the winter, there would be the warmth and crackle of the fire, the fresh smell of bread, while outside the wind blew up the valley at 80 knots and snow lay deep over the world.

Wilderness surged against the glass, yet the window held it back and made it habitable. Maybe it was the thought that the wine I was sipping was cooled by ice formed before the birth of Christ. Or maybe it was just the wine. But in that window there was some feeling true to Alaska that any postcard will ever convey, some sense of the intense correspondence between life and land, of how much depends on the wilderness out there, and what we make of it in here, inside us.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25 and 26: Mozart Orchestra, Gerhard Wimmer conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 26: Wiener Philharmonische Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Gidon Kremer violin (Mozart).
Aug. 27: Berlin Philharmonische Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Strauss, Mozart).
Aug. 30: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
Aug. 31: Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Beethoven).
OPERA — Aug. 25 and 29: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).
Aug. 27: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
Aug. 28: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
Aug. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
RECEITAL — Aug. 25: James Levine piano (Purcell, Fauré).
VIENNA, Ardenhof (tel: 1515).
CONCERTS — Tonkünstlerorchester — Aug. 28: Franz Albers conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Aug. 30: Lubomir Romanovsky conductor (Beethoven).
Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
Aug. 29: Johannes Kropfshof piano (Chopin, Brahms).
Aug. 31: Herbert Suchy viola, Manfred Summer piano (Holmeister, Schubert, Bach, Brahms).
English Theater (tel: 42.12.60).
THEATER — Through August: "Noel and Gerie" (Morley).
International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).
THEATER — Through August: "The Mousetrap" (Christie). "Agnes of God" (Fleming).
Göndlerhaus (tel: 65.21.140).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "1984: Looking Ahead to 2000."
RECEITAL — Aug. 26: José Francisco Alonso piano (Beethoven).
Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel: 42804).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gustav Klimt."
Voivodkirche (tel: 954.97.00).
RECEITALS — Aug. 26: Christian Uffebauer organ (Liszt).
Aug. 27: Philip Swanton organ (16th and 17th-century music).

BELGIUM

BRUGES, Memling Museum (tel: 33.44.32).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Pieter Pourbus, Master-painter."
FRUSSELS, Musée d'Ixelles (tel: 511.90.84).

WEEKEND

CLUBS

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EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Bauhaus."
HUV, Festival (tel: 21.12.06).
RECEITALS — Aug. 25: Emmanuel Koch violin, Pierre Malet organ (Handel).
Aug. 30: Emmanuel Koch violin, B. Bruylants harpsichord (Bach).
MECHELEN, Festival (tel: 20.17.66).
OPERA — Aug. 26: European Opera School (Verdi, Puccini).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mønstertsen."
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERTS — Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 28: Myung-Whun Chung conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 31: John Frandsen conductor (Donizetti, Lehar).
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum (tel: 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "The Frozen Image."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.57.95).
Barbican Hall, Aug. 25 and 28: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Mozart).
London Concert Orchestra — Aug. 27: Jack Rothstein conductor/violin (Mozart, Strauss).
Aug. 30: Nigel Kennedy conductor/violin (Bach, Handel).
Aug. 31: Fraser Goulding conductor (Rossini, Sousa, Borodin).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 25, 27, 28: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 25, 27, 28: "Volpone" (Jonson).
Aug. 29 and 30: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton).
The Pit — Aug. 29 and 30: "Red Star" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 31: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS: To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces of Wedgwood."
To Sept. 2: "Ancient Olympics."
National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
Cottesloe Theatre — Aug. 25 and 27: "Glengarry Glen Ross" (Mamet).
Aug. 28 and 29: "Anton Chekhov" (Pennington).

Olivier Theatre — Aug. 30 and 31: "Guys and Dolls" (Runyon).
Aug. 25, 27-29: "A Little Hotel on the Side" (Feydeau/Desvallières).
"Tale Gallery" (tel: 321.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Won Image."
To Oct. 14: "Sculptures on the Lawn." To Nov. 4: "A.R. Penck" paintings.
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robots."
To Sept. 2: "William Kent (1685-1748)."
To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Festival (tel: 64.30.43).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Arnold Kauts conductor (Prokofiev).
Aug. 26: Latvian Chamber Orchestra, Tõni Livshitz conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Aug. 28: Moscow Chamber Choir, Vladimir Minin conductor (Tormis).
Aug. 29: Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Pasi Kallio conductor (Prokofiev).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: From the George Costakis Collection."
To Sept. 25: "Eliel Saarinen in Finland." "Design in America: The Cranbrook Vision 1925-1950."
To Sept. 16: "Rafael Wardi, Artist of the Year."
JAZZ — Aug. 31: Finnish Jazz Cavalcade.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 705.07.99).
RECEITAL — Aug. 26: Natalia Cohen piano (Beethoven, Ravel).
Centre Culturel Walonie Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Alesandri, Cornille, Picasso, Pignon).
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "All-Black Duet."
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — Aug. 25: Michel Amic, Guy Robert lute (Marianne, Kage).
Museum Hébert (tel: 22.23.82).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Homage to Paul Gauguin."
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 31: "Homage to Elsa Schiaparelli."
GERMANY

BERLIN, Charlottenburg Palace (tel: 300.53.55).
RECEITAL — Aug. 25: Martin Ludwig organ, Andrea Trauboth soprano, Dorothee Todenhaupt oboe (Handel, Bach).
COLOGNE, Kunstballe (tel: 221.23.35).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "Expressionist Sculptures."
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Aug. 25: "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Mozart).
Aug. 29: "Tosca" (Puccini).
Aug. 31: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini).

HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 205.19).
OPERA — Aug. 25 and 29: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
Aug. 26 and 31: "The Student Prince" (Romberg).
MÜNCHEN, Benediktbeuren Cloister (tel: 29.26.27).
CONCERT — Aug. 26: The Israel Baroque Players, Cille Grossmayer soprano (Vivaldi, Bach).
Erlangen (tel: 83.37.00).
RECEITAL — Aug. 30: Heinz Schnaufer organ (Bach, Regar).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).
CONCERT — Aug. 27 and 28: Gewandhaus Orchestra, Kurt Masur conductor (Beethoven, Wagner).
THEATER — Aug. 25: National Theater "The Clouds" (Aristophanes).
Aug. 25 and 26: State Theater of Northern Greece "The Women of Trachis" (Sophocles).
Aug. 30 Sept. 1: The Katsiriani Theater "Don Quixote" (Stratigopoulos).
Aug. 31: Greek Popular Theater, "King Lear" (Sakopoulos).

ITALY

LIVORNO, Villa Maria (tel: 29.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Sculptures by Modigliani."
PESARO, Rossini Opera Festival (tel: 33.18.4).
Aug. 25: "Il Viaggio a Reims" Claudio Abbado conductor.
Aug. 26: "Petite Messe Solennelle" Svatopluk Janyš director.
Aug. 27: "Missa Solennelle" (Mozart).
Claudio Abbado conductor, Lella Culbert soprano.
STRESA, Palazzo dei Congressi (tel: 33.18.4).
CONCERTS — Aug. 27: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neumann conductor (Smetana, Dvorak).
Aug. 30: Academy and Chorus of St. Martin in the Fields, Neville Marriner conductor (Mozart).
RECEITALS — Aug. 26: Hartmut Holl piano (Brahms).
Aug. 29: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).
Aug. 31: Anne-Sophie Mutter violin, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Brahms).
VILLONIGO, Palazzo Conti Passi (tel: 242.262).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Giorgio de Chirico."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor (Berlioz).
Aug. 26: Promenade Orchestra, Jan Stulen conductor (Strauss).
Aug. 28: Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Ton Koopman conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 29: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Erich Leinsdorf conductor (Stravinsky, Beethoven).
Historisch Museum (tel: 26.64.44).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Frans Everaert."
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Jacques Villon."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Festival (tel: 226.40.01).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Australian Youth Orchestra (Smetana, Strauss).
Aug. 26: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Yo-Yo Ma cello, (Dvorak, Shostakovich).
Aug. 28: London Symphony Orchestra, Rafael Kubelick conductor, (Mozart).
Aug. 29: English Chamber Orchestra, Murray Perahia conductor/piano (Mozart).
RECEITALS — Aug. 25: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Bach).
Aug. 26: Eduardo Fernandez guitar (tel: 35.44.49).
Aug. 31: Borodin Trio (Rachmaninov, Beethoven).
National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Dutch Church Painters."

GLASGOW, Hunterian Gallery, University of Glasgow (tel: 339.88.55).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 3: "Whistler Paintings." "The Whistler Estate."

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, Music Festival (tel: 35.44.49).
RECEITALS — Aug. 28: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).
Aug. 30: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Haydn, Schumann, Liszt).

BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.02.28).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky — The Heritage, The Image."
GINEVRA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.44.49).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Enri: Recent Works."

LAUSANNE, La Fondation de l'Herminette (tel: 20.50.01/02).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romande Collection."
LUCERNE, Music Festival (tel: 23.52.72).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neumann conductor, Josef Suk, violin (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).
RECEITAL — Aug. 27: Maurizio Pollini piano (Schubert, Beethoven).
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Rodin."

approached from the air. Roof architecture comes into its own. Chambord, for example, with its 365 chimneys, acquires a harmony rarely seen except in professional photographs — many of which, of course, are taken from helicopters.

The Loire countryside seen from a car is flat and often monotonous between chateaus, a blur of billboards and filling stations. From the air, however, the chateaus appear in storybook simplicity, amid the abstract patterns of woods and plowed fields, streams and orchards.

The chateaus can be appreciated in their full landscape settings, usually as the point of convergence of long forest avenues dotted with sculpture and linked by artfully contoured lawns and woods. Seen from the air, a small forest turns out to be star-shaped, trees edge a kidney-shaped pond, a giant fleur-de-lis, like a figure in a carpet, has been contrived in a chateau's grassy courtyard by generations of gardeners.

The helicopter program, called Châteaux Vus du Ciel, is sponsored by the Office of Tourism in Blois. Flights cover only the western half of the Loire valley, because the helicopters are not allowed to cross the military flight zone around Tours, but it is possible to reach Chenonceaux and Amboise.

An hourlong tour covers a dozen chateaus over a 100-kilometer (60-mile) stretch. Flights cost 350 francs (\$40) per person for 15 minutes, usually for a half-hour and 1,200 francs for an hour. A minimum of four passengers is required, but the management will try to find other people to make up the group. The helipad in Blois is on the south bank of the Loire near the municipal camping area, at the eastern end of the city. The service operates daily to a still undetermined date in September; tel: (34) 74.35.52.

eler B
ERMAN
Spain
M. Markham

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500
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Company Earnings											
Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated											
Britain						United States					
Blue Circle Ind.						Avnet					
1st Half	1984	1983	4th Quar.	1984	1983	3rd Quar.	1984	1983	2nd Quar.	1984	1983
Revenue	127.2	127.5	Revenue	127.2	127.5	Revenue	127.2	127.5	Revenue	127.2	127.5
Profit	49.4	49.4	Net Inc.	23.95	23.95	Net Inc.	23.95	23.95	Net Inc.	23.95	23.95
Per Share	0.356	0.356	Per Share	0.356	0.356	Per Share	0.356	0.356	Per Share	0.356	0.356
Cad. Swissess						Baltimore G & I					
1st Half	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	628.8	725.3	Revenue	1,630	1,610	Revenue	1,630	1,610	Revenue	1,630	1,610
Profit	101.1	101.1	Net Inc.	2.44	2.44	Net Inc.	2.44	2.44	Net Inc.	2.44	2.44
Per Share	0.048	0.037	Per Share	0.048	0.037	Per Share	0.048	0.037	Per Share	0.048	0.037
Denmark						Firestone					
Novo Industri						Hof. Neddlyov					
1st Half	1984	1983	3rd Quar.	1984	1983	1st Half	1984	1983	1st Half	1984	1983
Revenue	31.4	32.4	Revenue	40.0	31.1	Revenue	40.0	31.1	Revenue	40.0	31.1
Profit	1.24	1.25	Net Inc.	1.80	1.80	Net Inc.	1.80	1.80	Net Inc.	1.80	1.80
Per Share	1.24	1.25	Per Share	1.80	1.80	Per Share	1.80	1.80	Per Share	1.80	1.80
Netherlands						Kron. Neddlyov					
Kon. Neddlyov						Low's Cos.					
1st Half	1984	1983	2nd Quar.	1984	1983	1st Half	1984	1983	1st Half	1984	1983
Revenue	13.70	11.57	Revenue	48.2	41.1	Revenue	48.2	41.1	Revenue	48.2	41.1
Profit	5.14	5.14	Net Inc.	0.72	0.72	Net Inc.	0.72	0.72	Net Inc.	0.72	0.72
Per Share	25.27	22.29	Per Share	0.72	0.72	Per Share	0.72	0.72	Per Share	0.72	0.72
Sweden						Lowe's Cos.					
Ericsson (L.M.)						Lowe's Cos.					
1st Half	1984	1983	2nd Quar.	1984	1983	1st Half	1984	1983	1st Half	1984	1983
Revenue	13.70	11.57	Revenue	48.2	41.1	Revenue	48.2	41.1	Revenue	48.2	41.1
Profit	5.14	5.14	Net Inc.	0.72	0.72	Net Inc.	0.72	0.72	Net Inc.	0.72	0.72
Per Share	25.27	22.29	Per Share	0.72	0.72	Per Share	0.72	0.72	Per Share	0.72	0.72

112,000 lbs. cents per lb.							
13.20	Nov	Oct	4.22	4.27	4.12	4.13	
13.30	Dec	Oct	4.45	4.45	4.34	4.35	
13.40	Jan	Nov	4.68	4.68	4.57	4.58	
13.50	Apr	Nov	5.49	5.49	5.35	5.37	
13.60	May	Nov	5.68	5.68	5.54	5.56	
13.70	Jun	Nov	5.85	5.85	5.72	5.74	
13.80	Jul	Nov	6.02	6.02	5.89	5.91	
13.90	Aug	Nov	6.28	6.28	6.15	6.17	
14.00	Sep	Nov	6.48	6.48	6.35	6.37	
14.10	Oct	Nov	6.68	6.68	6.55	6.57	
14.20	Nov	Nov	6.88	6.88	6.75	6.77	
14.30	Dec	Nov	7.08	7.08	6.95	6.97	
14.40	Jan	Nov	7.28	7.28	7.15	7.17	
14.50	Feb	Nov	7.48	7.48	7.35	7.37	
14.60	Mar	Nov	7.68	7.68	7.55	7.57	
14.70	Apr	Nov	7.88	7.88	7.75	7.77	
14.80	May	Nov	8.08	8.08	7.95	7.97	
14.90	Jun	Nov	8.28	8.28	8.15	8.17	
15.00	Jul	Nov	8.48	8.48	8.35	8.37	
15.10	Aug	Nov	8.68	8.68	8.55	8.57	
15.20	Sep	Nov	8.88	8.88	8.75	8.77	
15.30	Oct	Nov	9.08	9.08	8.95	8.97	
15.40	Nov	Nov	9.28	9.28	9.15	9.17	
15.50	Dec	Nov	9.48	9.48	9.35	9.37	
15.60	Jan	Nov	9.68	9.68	9.55	9.57	
15.70	Feb	Nov	9.88	9.88	9.75	9.77	
15.80	Mar	Nov	10.08	10.08	9.95	9.97	
15.90	Apr	Nov	10.28	10.28	10.15	10.17	
16.00	May	Nov	10.48	10.48	10.35	10.37	
16.10	Jun	Nov	10.68	10.68	10.55	10.57	
16.20	Jul	Nov	10.88	10.88	10.75	10.77	
16.30	Aug	Nov	11.08	11.08	10.95	10.97	
16.40	Sep	Nov	11.28	11.28	11.15	11.17	
16.50	Oct	Nov	11.48	11.48	11.35	11.37	
16.60	Nov	Nov	11.68	11.68	11.55	11.57	
16.70	Dec	Nov	11.88	11.88	11.75	11.77	
16.80	Jan	Nov	12.08	12.08	11.95	11.97	
16.90	Feb	Nov	12.28	12.28	12.15	12.17	
17.00	Mar	Nov	12.48	12.48	12.35	12.37	
17.10	Apr	Nov	12.68	12.68	12.55	12.57	
17.20	May	Nov	12.88	12.88	12.75	12.77	
17.30	Jun	Nov	13.08	13.08	12.95	12.97	
17.40	Jul	Nov	13.28	13.28	13.15	13.17	
17.50	Aug	Nov	13.48	13.48	13.35	13.37	
17.60	Sep	Nov	13.68	13.68	13.55	13.57	
17.70	Oct	Nov	13.88	13.88	13.75	13.77	
17.80	Nov	Nov	14.08	14.08	13.95	13.97	
17.90	Dec	Nov	14.28	14.28	14.15	14.17	
18.00	Jan	Nov	14.48	14.48	14.35	14.37	
18.10	Feb	Nov	14.68	14.68	14.55	14.57	
18.20	Mar	Nov	14.88	14.88	14.75	14.77	
18.30	Apr	Nov	15.08	15.08	14.95	14.97	
18.40	May	Nov	15.28	15.28	15.15	15.17	
18.50	Jun	Nov	15.48	15.48	15.35	15.37	
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18.70	Aug	Nov	15.88	15.88	15.75	15.77	
18.80	Sep	Nov	16.08	16.08	15.95	15.97	
18.90	Oct	Nov	16.28	16.28	16.15	16.17	
19.00	Nov	Nov	16.48	16.48	16.35	16.37	
19.10	Dec	Nov	16.68	16.68	16.55	16.57	
19.20	Jan	Nov	16.88	16.88	16.75	16.77	
19.30	Feb	Nov	17.08	17.08	16.95	16.97	
19.40	Mar	Nov	17.28	17.28	17.15	17.17	
19.50	Apr	Nov	17.48	17.48	17.35	17.37	
19.60	May	Nov	17.68	17.68	17.55	17.57	
19.70	Jun	Nov	17.88	17.88	17.75	17.77	
19.80	Jul	Nov	18.08	18.08	17.95	17.97	
19.90	Aug	Nov	18.28	18.28	18.15	18.17	
20.00	Sep	Nov	18.48	18.48	18.35	18.37	
20.10	Oct	Nov	18.68	18.68	18.55	18.57	
20.20	Nov	Nov	18.88	18.88	18.75	18.77	
20.30	Dec	Nov	19.08	19.08	18.95	18.97	
20.40	Jan	Nov	19.28	19.28	19.15	19.17	
20.50	Feb	Nov	19.48	19.48	19.35	19.37	
20.60	Mar	Nov	19.68	19.68	19.55	19.57	
20.70	Apr	Nov	19.88	19.88	19.75	19.77	
20.80	May	Nov	20.08	20.08	19.95	19.97	
20.90	Jun	Nov	20.28	20.28	20.15	20.17	
21.00	Jul	Nov	20.48	20.48	20.35	20.37	
21.10	Aug	Nov	20.68	20.68	20.55	20.57	
21.20	Sep	Nov	20.88	20.88	20.75	20.77	
21.30	Oct	Nov	21.08	21.08	20.95	20.97	
21.40	Nov	Nov	21.28	21.28	21.15	21.17	
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21.60	Jan	Nov	21.68	21.68	21.55	21.57	
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22.00	May	Nov	22.48	22.48	22.35	22.37	
22.10	Jun	Nov	22.68	22.68	22.55	22.57	
22.20	Jul	Nov	22.88	22.88	22.75	22.77	
22.30	Aug	Nov	23.08	23.08	22.95	22.97	
22.40	Sep	Nov	23.28	23.28	23.15	23.17	
22.50	Oct	Nov	23.48	23.48	23.35	23.37	
22.60	Nov	Nov	23.68	23.68	23.55	23.57	
22.70	Dec	Nov	23.88	23.88	23.75	23.77	
22.80	Jan	Nov	24.08	24.08	23.95	23.97	
22.90	Feb	Nov	24.28	24.28	24.15	24.17	
23.00	Mar	Nov	24.48	24.48	24.35	24.37	
23.10	Apr	Nov	24.68	24.68	24.55	24.57	
23.20	May	Nov	24.88	24.88	24.75	24.77	
23.30	Jun	Nov	25.08	25.08	24.95	24.97	
23.40	Jul	Nov	25.28	25.28	25.15	25.17	
23.50	Aug	Nov	25.48	25.48	25.35	25.37	
23.60	Sep	Nov	25.68	25.68	25.55	25.57	
23.70	Oct	Nov	25.88	25.88	25.75	25.77	
23.80	Nov	Nov	26.08	26.08	25.95	25.97	
23.90	Dec	Nov	26.28	26.28	26.15	26.17	
24.00	Jan	Nov	26.48	26.48	26.35	26.37	
24.10	Feb	Nov	26.68	26.68	26.55	26.57	
24.20	Mar	Nov	26.88	26.88	26.75	26.77	
24.30	Apr	Nov	27.08	27.08	26.95	26.97	
24.40	May	Nov	27.28	27.28	27.15	27.17	
24.50	Jun	Nov	27.48	27.48	27.35	27.37	
24.60	Jul	Nov	27.68	27.68	27.55	27.57	
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24.80	Sep	Nov	28.08	28.08	27.95	27.97	
24.90	Oct	Nov	28.28	28.28	28.15	28.17	
25.00	Nov	Nov	28.48	28.48	28.35	28.37	
25.10	Dec	Nov	28.68	28.68	28.55	28.57	
25.20	Jan	Nov	28.88	28.88	28.75	28.77	
25.30	Feb	Nov	29.08	29.08	28.95	28.97	
25.40	Mar	Nov	29.28	29.28	29.15	29.17	
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26.00	Sep	Nov	30.48	30.48	30.35	30.37	
26.10	Oct	Nov	30.68	30.68	30.55	30.57	
26.20	Nov	Nov	30.88	30.88	30.75	30.77	
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26.60	Mar	Nov	31.68	31.68	31.55	31.57	
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28.30	Aug	Nov	35.08	35.08	34.95	34.97	
28.40	Sep	Nov	35.28	35.28	35.15	35.17	
28.50	Oct	Nov	35.48	35.48	35.35	35.37	
28.60	Nov	Nov	35.68	35.68	35.55	35.57	
28.70	Dec	Nov	35.88	35.88	35.75	35.77	
28.80	Jan	Nov	36.08	36.08	35.95	35.97	
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29.00	Mar	Nov	36.48	36.48	36.35	36.37	
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29.40	Jul	Nov	37.28	37.28	37.15	37.17	
29.50	Aug	Nov	37.48	37.48	37.35	37.37	
29.60	Sep	Nov	37.68	37.68	37.55	37.57	
29.70	Oct	Nov	37.88	37.88	37.75	37.77	
29.80	Nov	Nov	38.08	38.08	37.95	37.97	
29.90	Dec	Nov	38.28	38.28	38.15	38.17	
30.00	Jan	Nov	38.48	38.48	38.35	38.37	
30.10	Feb	Nov	38.68	38.68	38.55	38.57	
30.20	Mar	Nov	38.88	38.88	38.75	38.77	
30.30	Apr	Nov	39.08	39.08	38.95	38.97	
30.40	May	Nov	39.28				

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Firms Racing To Offer Multiuser Systems

By DAVID E. SANGER

NEW YORK — In the booming days of mainframe and minicomputers, users sat at terminals and shared the powers of a central brain. Then, because sharing was slow and cumbersome, came the personal computer: a single microprocessor serving a single master.

Now, personal computers have been installed by the thousands in corporate offices, often with more enthusiasm than planning. And the rush is on to find ways for these computers to share their files and programs at will, without losing the speed and flexibility that have made personal computers so attractive.

In fact, such multiuser systems have been on the market for several years, made by small companies like Fortune Systems, Altec Computer Systems and Durango Systems Inc. But last week, International Business Machines Corp. introduced its Personal Computer AT, which can support at least three — and ultimately 16 — users at one time.

The race is on to develop operating systems, mostly variations of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Unix system, that will make a far more complex generation of microcomputers as easy to use as their older cousins.

"Until now, the world has not really believed in Unix and multiuser systems," said James S. Campbell, chairman of Fortune Systems. "Now it will."

Operating systems are most frequently likened to a traffic cop, the program that tells a computer to pick up a piece of data from this disk drive, route it through this processor and send it to that printer. On ordinary personal computers, most users cannot ignore the operating system; it works silently in the background.

Unfortunately, operating systems for multiuser computers are far more complex than for single-user machines, and more than a few have come to market half-dressed. Many versions of Unix — and scores of them have been developed by companies that have licensed the basic Unix technology from AT&T — still require significant technical prowess on the part of the operator.

WHAT makes the problem so complicated is that a multiuser operating system must allocate the scarce resource of the microprocessor's time and power. While a single-user system receives one instruction at a time, machines like the new Personal Computer AT juggle many at once.

"The trick is protecting each user's file, and each user's program, from fouling up somebody using the computer at the same time," said George Alexy, the marketing manager of high-performance microprocessors at Intel Corp., developer of the 80286 chip, which is used in the new IBM machine.

To accomplish the task, the 80286 included features not found on the Intel 8088, used in other IBM machines. The newer chip can divide the computer's memory system into segments. Each user and each program is assigned a set of "addresses" in that memory space and cannot go beyond the limit.

Redesigning the microprocessor was only part of the trick. Unix itself, which was originally designed to run on minicomputers like Digital Equipment Corp.'s VAX systems, had to be adapted for use on a variety of machines, yielding a variety of different versions of Unix.

Now some order may emerge, however. IBM settled on one Unix derivative for its new AT, marketed by Microsoft Corp. under the label Xenix, and many observers believe that it has the best chance of emerging as the industry standard. Its main competitor is Unix V, a new version of Unix released by AT&T, and the first that the telephone giant seems intent on marketing as a commercial product.

Both Microsoft and AT&T make various claims about the superiority of their versions, and it is still too early to say which will emerge as the best. Xenix includes a system known as "record and file locking," which prevents one user from changing the contents of a computer file while another is working on the same file. Unix V is said to be more powerful, allowing more users to work on the system at once.

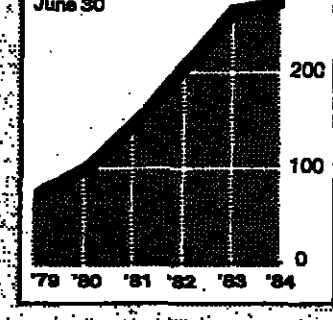
AT&T promises to improve its system soon, and Microsoft has vowed to match any Unix V improvements.

"Until now, the world has not really believed in Unix and multiuser systems."

Story of a Slowdown

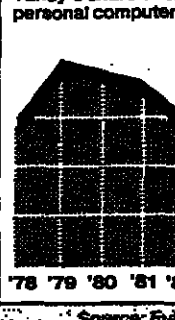
Earnings Have Flattened...

Net income in millions, for fiscal years ended June 30



As Computer Sales Lose Ground

Tandy's share of the personal computer market



Tandy Revamps Its Image and Sales Strategy

By Peter W. Barnes

New York Times Service

FORT WORTH, Texas —

When Tandy Corp. opened a home-computer store in the basement of its One Tandy Center headquarters here in 1977, it launched an industry and a lucrative one at that. Home computers paid off for Tandy to the tune of 35 percent annual growth in profits from 1979 through last year.

But now, hundreds of computer stores and numerous new products later, Tandy's computer business is back in the basement. The company this month announced its first quarterly earnings decline in six years. Its lead-

ership in personal-computer sales has been lost to the likes of International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer, whose strong marketing efforts and price cutting have attracted millions of new personal-computer buyers, and business users in particular, in recent years.

Most analysts say Tandy went wrong by failing to realize soon enough that it could no longer effectively sell computers in Radio Shack stores as if they were clock radios. Tandy is just now starting to organize a large, well-trained force of salespeople to call on businessmen in competition with the IBM sales force now dominating that market.

"The day of the customer just walking into the door and saying 'I want a computer' is over," said Ronald G. Siegal, a senior vice president who now is in charge of revamping Tandy's sales tactics.

"We rode the tide of the computer business, and when it came around, we didn't," said a former Tandy manager, John Roach, Tandy's chairman and chief executive since 1982, agreed. "There are undoubtedly some things that we could have done smarter," he said.

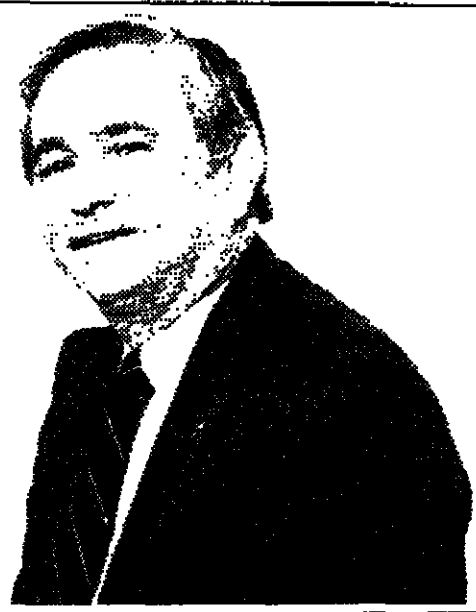
In its scramble to smarten up, Tandy is also beginning to employ door-to-door salesmen to sell computer systems to families, mainly through living-room dem-

onstrations. A newly introduced Tandy-2000 computer model is aimed directly at IBM's PC.

In addition, the old stores are being remodeled to give the Radio Shack name an upscale, sophisticated image, rather than the hobby shop appeal it has had.

And Tandy is seeking growth outside computers, chiefly by entering the telephone-equipment business and by pushing traditional product lines such as stereos, radios, alarms and other electronic devices that had been its mainstay before computers.

But Tandy still depends on personal computers for one-third of its \$2.74-billion annual revenue. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



"There are undoubtedly some things that we could have done smarter," says John Roach, chairman of Tandy.

L. M. Ericsson Reports 19% Rise in Earnings for First Half

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — The telecommunications and electronics group L. M. Ericsson reported Thursday that its after-tax earnings rose 19 percent to 636 million kronor (\$76.6 million) in the first half of 1984.

Sales were up 20 percent to 13,328 billion kronor, with foreign exchange developments accounting for 3 percentage points of the rise, it said.

In an interim report, the company forecast that sales for 1984 would rise 20 percent and after-tax earnings "by the same order of magnitude." An Ericsson official said this meant the company would post net earnings of about 1.46 billion kronor, up from 1.213 billion in 1983. Ericsson's 1983 sales were 25,244 billion kronor.

Earnings per share increased 7 percent to 17.26 kronor in the first half, reflecting new share issues amounting to an 11-percent rise in the number of shares outstanding.

to 36.9 million. Earnings before taxes and year-end dispositions, the figure most commonly used to assess corporate performance in Sweden, rose 22 percent to 928 million kronor.

The Ericsson report cautioned, however, that the forecast of higher earnings was based on an assumption of stable exchange rates between the Swedish krona and the most important currencies in which the company had foreign sales. In addition, the forecast assumed "normal depreciation of the most important Latin American currencies."

Ericsson said order bookings rose 15 percent in the first half to 14,228 billion kronor, and the order backlog at the end of the first half was 23,517 billion kronor, up 9 percent from a year earlier.

Ericsson's two largest divisions, public telecommunications and information systems, showed strong sales growth, the report said. Public telecommunications sales rose 29 percent to 4.36 billion kronor, while information systems sales

were up 25 percent to 4.05 billion. The radio systems division posted the single highest increase in sales, up 51 percent to 846 million kronor.

Commenting on division performance, Ericsson said that most sales of the public telecommunications division's Axc digital switching system had been in "established markets" such as Australia, Thailand and Mexico, while Morocco, Cyprus and Fiji were among new customers.

The information systems division noted a "strong rise" in sales of Alfaskop office data terminals and major orders for banking-related data equipment from Swedish banks and the United States. Ericsson also introduced a new personal computer in June that is compatible with International Business Machines Corp. computers and will be marketed heavily in Europe.

The radio systems division noted continued strong sales of its mobile telephone equipment. The first

Ericsson cellular-radio-based mobile phone system in the United States has started operations in Buffalo, New York, and a system was ordered for Detroit. Malaysia placed an order valued at 170 million kronor for the first nationwide mobile phone system in Asia.

In a breakdown of sales by regions, the sharpest individual rise was in Asia, where first-half sales were up 130 percent to 639 million kronor. Sales in Europe, excluding Sweden, rose 28 percent.

Thus, officials of the giant Krupp steel company disclosed recently that the cost of laying off 9,000 workers at its money-losing steel mills and shipyards in 1983 amounted to more than \$90 million.

Mr. Blum said the proposed legislation would reduce the burden on corporations through such measures as the total elimination of social plans for companies that have been in business for less than four years.

Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Aug. 23, excluding fees. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Scd.	Sfr.	Yen
Australia	1.25	0.75	2.14	1.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	36.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36	20.36
Canada	1.33	0.71	1.33	0.71	1.33	0.71	1.33	0.71
Denmark	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68
France	6.55	3.36	6.55	3.36	6.55	3.36	6.55	3.36
Germany	1.93	0.52	1.93	0.52	1.93	0.52	1.93	0.52
Italy	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68
Japan	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.01
Netherlands	2.20	1.00	2.20	1.00	2.20	1.00	2.20	1.00
Sweden	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68	1.36	0.68
Switzerland	1.48	0.68	1.48	0.68	1.48	0.68	1.48	0.68
U.K.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75

Source: Reuters. 1 Swiss franc = 1.25 Swiss francs. 1 U.S. dollar = 1.00 U.S. dollars. 1 Japanese yen = 1.00 Japanese yen. 1 Australian dollar = 1.00 Australian dollars. 1 Canadian dollar = 1.00 Canadian dollars. 1 New Zealand dollar = 1.00 New Zealand dollars. 1 South African rand = 1.00 South African rands. 1 Hong Kong dollar = 1.00 Hong Kong dollars. 1 Singapore dollar = 1.00 Singapore dollars. 1 Thai baht = 1.00 Thai bahts. 1 Philippine peso = 1.00 Philippine pesos. 1 Indonesian rupiah = 1.00 Indonesian rupiahs. 1 Malaysian ringgit = 1.00 Malaysian ringgits. 1 Brunei dollar = 1.00 Brunei dollars. 1 East German mark = 1.00 East German marks. 1 West German mark = 1.00 West German marks. 1 Czech koruna = 1.00 Czech korunas. 1 Slovak koruna = 1.00 Slovak korunas. 1 Hungarian forint = 1.00 Hungarian forints. 1 Polish zloty = 1.00 Polish zlotys. 1 Czechoslovakian crown = 1.00 Czechoslovakian crowns. 1 Yugoslavian dinar = 1.00 Yugoslavian dinars. 1 Bulgarian lev = 1.00 Bulgarian levs. 1 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VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Without Cosell, Monday Night Won't Be So Bright

WASHINGTON — Nearly 14 years ago, on Sept. 21, 1970, ABC, a desperate and distant third in the ratings, changed the face of prime-time television by unleashing Howard Cosell and the National Football League — most definitely in that order — on an unsuspecting public.

Monday night was never the same with him. "Monday Night Football" won't be the same without him.

Love him or hate him, crave him or curse him, Cosell did more to popularize sports on television than anyone else.

Sports Illustrated's Frank Deford, the best sportswriter we have, says of Cosell: "He is sports in our time." Says Washington Post TV critic Tom Shales: "He is the key figure" — compared to him, the other sportscasters are "peepers and putters, Ken dolls in blazers."

Without Cosell, televised sports might never have come out of the basement and into the family rooms, out of the wasteland of the weekend afternoon and into the teeming marketplace of prime time.

He is, as they say, some kind of responsible.

And we haven't seen or heard the last of him. Cosell will continue to do radio, continue to appear on "SportsCenter," the best (too often the only) attempt at television sports journalism, and will continue to engage us or enrage us at Big Event horse races and baseball games.

But he will do no more "Monday Night Football." Its loss is ours.

"My mind was made up after I got done with the World Series last year. I didn't want to do it again," Cosell said Wednesday. But after meeting with Roone Arledge, president of ABC News and Sports, and other network brass, Cosell was coaxed back.

"But my heart wasn't in it. I found myself growing more and more fatigued. It was my obligation to run the Monday luncheon we held in the city where the game was played. After the luncheon came the ABC cocktail party, usually at the stadium, where again I was the principal figure. Then I had to do the halftime highlights package. By the time the game started, I was used up."

This time around there was no bugging him. "My primary consideration at this point in time is my family," Cosell said. "My wife is sick of the travel, sick of the games. She laid down the law as far as 'Monday Night Football' was concerned." Then, in the soft voice and hesitant tone he keeps well hidden from the public, Cosell said, "I'm in my mid-60s. I don't know how many years I've got left."

There were other considerations. Cosell had become — can anyone not feel his revulsion as his words drip like



Howard Cosell: He 'unlocked the door.'

battery acid? — "utterly bored with the games, utterly bored with the jockocracy" of TV sportscasting. "If I proved anything at the Olympics, I proved what you can do when you're not saddled with a job. Now don't misunderstand me. Frank Gifford is a dear friend. Don't Meredith makes a very valid contribution. I love O.J. Simpson, and he loves me. But as a matter of principle I simply don't believe in the jockocracy."

If being in the booth with jocks hampered Cosell, it always elevated them. The fact is he didn't do it his way as much as he did their way, for the good of the show. "People don't appreciate how well Howard has featured those with whom he has worked," Dick Enberg, the respected NBC sportscaster, said Wednesday. "When he

likes you, he can make you look great on the air. That's an art. He made Meredith. Last year, time and again he set up O.J. perfectly. I'll really miss his balance on those games. Taking nothing away from the other guys, when Howard said something, you listened. Isn't that why we're here?"

Once and for all: The reason so many people tuned in on Monday nights wasn't that some former all-pro explained how the tight end shot the seam, and all the rest of that jock garbage. The reason they tuned in was Cosell.

A former lawyer known for his ornate acerbic wit and biting commentary, Cosell was contentious and controversial — but he was compelling. "He had a remarkable career," Neil Rilson, president of CBS Sports, said Wednesday. "Howard Cosell is one of a kind."

Without him, sports would still be on the weekend. Those who carp that he doesn't know the game, is too self-aggrandizing, is full of sound and fury signifying nothing, should be ashamed of themselves. First, they are wrong. Second, they miss the point.

There were plenty of games to watch on Sunday. Monday had to be more than a game to develop and hold an audience. By standing parallel to the game and owing nothing to it — by demystifying and demystifying it, by bullying it and not being bullied by it — Cosell made it into an event that now is part of American pop culture.

Said NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle, reflecting on Cosell's departure: "I question if it will hurt the ratings. But he sure as hell got the people for us in the first place."

Cosell became a phenomenon through "Monday Night Football" and it became a phenomenon through him. As Deford says: "Feel sorry for people who turn off the sound" when Cosell is broadcasting. "The poor bastards missed the game."

I'm prejudiced. I'm a Cosell fan. So listen to Enberg, a Cosell rival: "Howard opened a door that 15 and 20 years ago was well locked. Then you took the company line. If you thought a call was wrong, you didn't say so. You said, 'Well, the umpire was closer to it than I was.' You didn't criticize the call, the players or the organization. Howard was the first one to be critical and journalistic."

"Now, after you unlock that door, there's a long hallway to walk. Howard's at the end of it — the rest of us don't walk that far. I'm not a critical broadcaster; I'm probably the captain of the vanillas. But I'm grateful that I can say critical things, and all of us should be thankful to Howard for that."

"It's a black mark against our profession that we haven't given him his due respect. I wish my colleagues would say, 'He was a giant.'"

Consider it said.

East German Sets Swim Mark

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Sylvia Gerasch of East Germany set a world record Thursday and two European records fell to Soviet athletes in swimming competition at the Friendship '84 Games. Gerasch clocked 1 minute, 08.29 seconds for the 100-meter breaststroke, breaking compatriot Ute Geweniger's mark of 1:08.51.

In one of the fastest breaststroke sprints ever, the first three finishers beat the 1984 Olympic gold-medalist time of 1:09.88, set by Petra Van Staveren of the Netherlands. Geweniger was second in 1:08.59 and Larissa Belokon of the Soviet Union third in 1:09.63.

European marks were established by Tatyana Kurnikova of the Soviet Union in the women's 100-meter butterfly and by the Soviet 4-by-100-meter freestyle relay team of Sergei Smirnov, Sergei Gurbatov, Sergei Krasnykh and Alexei Markovskiy.

Kurnikova turned in a 59.41, breaking the standard of 59.46 set by East German in 1978. Kurnikova's time would have given her the Olympic silver behind American Mary Meagher's 59.26 winning the Olympic final. The Soviet relay team was timed in 3:20.19, well outside the world-record 3:19.04 set in the Los Angeles final by the U.S. team. But the Russians bettered their own European standard of 3:20.88, set last year.

"Kurnikova turned in a 59.41, breaking the standard of 59.46 set by East German in 1978. Kurnikova's time would have earned her the silver behind American Mary Meagher's winning 59.26 in the Olympic final. The Soviet relay team was timed in 3:20.19, well outside the world-record 3:19.04 set in the Los Angeles final by the U.S. team. But the Russians bettered their own European standard of 3:20.88, set last year."



Soviet gymnast Dimitri Belozerech preparing for the Friendship Games parallel bars competition, in which he scored one of his four 10s to help his team to the overall title.

U.S. team. But the Russians bettered their own European standard of 3:20.88, set last year. Meanwhile, in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, Olga Mostepanova had three perfect scores in the optional to lead the Soviet women's team to victory in the gymnastics phase of the Games. Mostepanova had 10s in the vault, beam and floor exercises. The Russians won with 395.250 points. East Germany was second with 392.500 and Czechoslovakia placed third with 391.950.

had four 10s and Vladimir Artemov three late Wednesday as the Soviet team won the men's title with 590.300 points; second-place East Germany had 584.400 and Bulgaria was third with 579.400.

Artemov and Belozerech opened with 10s on the pommel horse and rings. Artemov, 19 and the Soviet national champion, gained his third perfect mark on the vault. Belozerech, who took the all-around gold medal in the 1983 world championships in Budapest, was also awarded 10s on the parallel bars and high bar.

Twins Increase Lead on Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — Mickey Hatcher's run-scoring single in the eighth inning lifted the Minnesota Twins to a 4-3 victory and a sweep of a doubleheader with the Milwaukee Brewers here Wednesday night.

In the opener, Mike Smithson pitched a six-hitter and Kirby Buckett doubled, tripled and drove in two runs to pace the Twins' 5-2 victory.

The sweep widened the Twins' lead to 3½ games over second-place

hits were bases-empty home runs. Ben Oglivie's in the second inning and Cecil Cooper's in the ninth. "As long as I give up solo jobs, I'll be all right," said Smithson, who has been tagged for a team-leading 28 homers this year.

Angels 2, Yankees 1
In New York, Bobby Grich broke a scoreless tie with a sixth-inning homer and doubled in another run as California broke a seven-game losing streak with a 2-1 victory over the Yankees. Grich's eighth-inning double, following singles by Rob Piccolo and Juan Beniquez, gave the Angels an insurance run and knocked out Ray Fontenot (6-8). Doug DeCinces and Angel Manager John McNamara were ejected in the second by home-plate umpire John Hirschbeck for continuing an argument over a first-inning called third strike on DeCinces. The ejections were only the second and third for the Angels this season.

Indians 13, Blue Jays 3
In Toronto, George Vukovich keyed a seven-run first with a two-run single and Brett Butler had four hits to lead Cleveland to its eighth consecutive victory, a 13-3 rout of the Blue Jays.

Royals 6, Red Sox 2
In Boston, Willie Wilson had four consecutive hits and scored three times. Lynn Jones drove in three runs and Darryl Motley hit a two-run home run as Kansas City downed the Red Sox, 6-2.

Tigers 11, A's 4
In Detroit, Marty Castillo drove in three runs with a single and a triple and Juan Berenguer pitched seven innings of five-hit ball as the

Tigers routed Oakland, 11-4, to sweep a three-game series. Detroit also ended Carney Lansford's hitting streak at 24 games.

Orioles 4, Mariners 0
In Baltimore, Wayne Gross hit a two-run homer and Scott McGregor pitched his third shutout of 1984 as the Orioles beat Seattle, 4-0.

Rangers 3, White Sox 1
In Arlington, Texas, Mickey Rivers had a homer and two singles, drove in two runs and scored twice to back the strong pitching of Darny Darwin as Texas defeated Chicago, 3-1. Darwin, who had lost four games in a row and six of his last seven, struck out three and walked three in improving to 7-9.

Astros 8, Cubs 3
In the National League, in Chicago, José Cruz's grand-slam home run capped a seven-run second and Nolan Ryan (11-7) pitched a five-hitter as Houston beat the Cubs, 8-3, ending Chicago's winning streak at four. Ryan struck out 12, his high for the season; he was the 155th in his career to have fanned 10 or more batters in a game.

Giants 7, Phillies 5
In San Francisco, pinch hitter Johnnie LeMaster broke an eighth-inning tie with a two-out infield single that helped the Giants to a 7-5 triumph over Philadelphia.

Expos 5, Dodgers 3
In Los Angeles, Dan Driessen and Tim Lincecum started the 11th inning with back-to-back doubles and Mike Stenhouse added a two-run single propelling Montreal to a 5-3 verdict over the Dodgers. Los Angeles scored a run in the bottom



Manager John McNamara got the boot for kicking up a fuss over a called third strike, but California broke a seven game losing streak by edging the Yankees, 2-1, Wednesday night in New York.

of the inning against Gary Lucas, but Dick Garphenin came on for his first save of the year.

Cardinals 6, Reds 3
In Cincinnati, Mike Jorgensen and Terry Pendleton hit home runs to help Johnny Andujar gain his 17th victory, tops in the major leagues, as St. Louis defeated the Reds, 6-3.

Pirates 7, Braves 2
In Pittsburgh, Larry McWilliams pitched a four-hitter and drove in two runs while Lee Lacy had three

hits and scored twice in leading the Pirates over Atlanta, 7-2.

Mets 5, Padres 2

In San Diego, Dwight Gooden survived Grig Nettle's seventh homer in six games and went on to pitch a three-hitter as New York's Mets beat the Padres, 5-2. Gooden (1-0-3) struck out nine batters to raise his total for the season to 202, the highest in the major leagues. The 19-year-old right-hander is the 11th player in the history of the majors to reach the 200-strikeout plateau in his first season. (AP, UPI)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — United States Football League owners voted late Wednesday to conduct one final season of spring football in 1985, but will shift to the fall in 1986 in direct competition with the more established National Football League. USFL Commissioner Chet Simmons said.

"We're not looking for a merger — we're looking for a fight," said Donald Trump, owner of the New Jersey Generals and the principal advocate of the autumn schedule. "I think they really hoped we'd stay in the spring and slowly drip away," said Simmons. The decision, he said, reflected a great "amount of belief in this league."

After Wednesday's vote, Myles Tanenbaum, owner of the league-champion Philadelphia Stars, said he would move his franchise to Baltimore in 1986 rather than compete against the NFL Eagles and baseball's Philadelphia Phillies for use of Veterans Stadium.

Tanenbaum said he would retain ownership of the team, adding he already had had "extensive discussions" with Baltimore city officials about a move. The NFL Colts, who played in Baltimore for 30 years, moved to Indianapolis last spring. Philadelphia was one of several cities where scheduling fall games conflicts with an NFL or professional baseball team, presenting clear problems of survival to USFL franchises.

Three USFL teams — Los Angeles, Washington and Chicago — ran into serious financial problems last season and several others are said to be facing a cash crunch. Discussions on any mergers were scheduled for Thursday, the second day of league meetings.

The USFL began in 1983 with 12 teams and expanded to 18 for 1984. But failing franchises have promp-

USFL to Shift to Fall Schedule in '86

ed rumors of mergers, the most prominent being the consolidation of the Oklahoma and Oakland franchises.

Trump conceded the USFL is likely to shrink, "possibly to 14 teams in the very near future." But he said such an alignment would be stronger and that the USFL should be holding its own against the NFL in any competitive market by the 1986 season.

NFL's Andrews Out for Season After Surgery

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Star running back William Andrews of the Atlanta Falcons underwent surgery Wednesday on his left knee and will be sidelined for the entire 1984 season. The National Football League team's all-time rushing leader — 5,772 yards in five seasons — was injured in a routine practice Tuesday.

Orthopedic surgeon John Garrett said Andrews sustained ligament damage, which was repaired, and nerve damage that "leaves a slight air of uncertainty." Garrett said it would be at least six months before he could tell whether Andrews' career might be in jeopardy.

In Tuesday's practice, said Coach Dan Henning, Andrews had made a cut and "kind of got his foot caught." Linebacker Buddy Curry said, "It looked like William's knee kind of dipped" just before he was tackled. But the tackle was nothing at all that would cause an injury," said Curry. "The guy just brush-tackled him."

Also left in doubt after Wednesday's announcement was the status of the league's television deal with ABC. That network carried USFL games in both of the league's first two seasons, but retains broadcast rights only from the months of January through July.

Jim Spence, senior vice president of ABC-Sports, said Wednesday: "Clearly our agreement calls for spring football in '85 and '86. They are obligated to deliver games to us in the spring of those years."

Spence added: "There are a number of options open to us." However, noting that ABC has no professional football telecasts in the fall other than on Monday nights, Trump expressed optimism that the USFL would be able to negotiate a deal with ABC for 1986. A \$15 million package with ABC is already in place for 1985.

Even with a three-year, \$70 million television contract with the ESPN cable network, the USFL expects to make only \$1.9 million per team in TV revenue next year, as opposed to the NFL's \$14.2 million per team.

"The real big play is for 1987," said Trump. "That's when the network contracts with the NFL end. The NFL will be asking billions and we will be in that bidding with better players."

Only 16 of the 18 USFL teams voted Wednesday. Los Angeles, which has effectively been taken over by the league after the collapse of owner J. William Oldenburg's financial empire, did not vote. Nor did Washington, which was sold to Florida real estate developer Sherwood Weiser, who moved operations to Miami.

Simmons said Philadelphia and the Michigan Panthers voted against the fall plan but that both later changed their votes to give unanimous approval. (AP, WP)

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
MINNESOTA—Placed Chris Seiler, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Called out Austin Jimenez, shortstop, from Toledo of an International League.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
HOUSTON—Signed Mitchell Williams, guard, from the New York Knicks. Signed Jim Petersen, forward, to a one-year contract.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
BUFFALO—Traded Perry Turley, wide receiver, to Tampa Bay for a draft choice.

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Thomas Morris, lefty Tony Cassella, nose tackle, and Neil Gunter, running back, placed Ricky Irvin, running back, and Pat Beach, tight end, on waivers. Placed Newton Williams, tight end, on injured reserve.

L. A. RAMS—Signed Eric Williams, linebacker.

MIAMI—Signed William Devane, nose tackle, and David Nelson, running back, and Bob Knechenko, punter, on injured reserve.

MINNESOTA—Cut Rick Ballard and Jerry Ropwire, running backs; Dana Hall, defensive back, and Dwight Roberts, linebacker. Placed Benny Ricardo, kicker, on injured reserve.

N. Y. JETS—Signed Jeff Davis, kicker, and Jeff Wright, punter.

WASHINGTON—Signed Rick Moffitt, wide receiver, on waivers from the New Orleans Saints. Released Mark McGraw, wide receiver.

HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
N. Y. RANGERS—Signed Don MacIntyre, left defenseman.

HORSE RACING
N. Y. RACING ASSOCIATION—Suspended jockey Victor Luzzi indefinitely for drug-related reasons.

COLLEGE
CHICAGO STATE—Named Bruce Hutton vice director.

DELAWARE—Named Edward Johnson athletic director.

FAIRLEIGH-DICKINSON—Named Chris Evers assistant basketball coach.

Tennis

U.S. OPEN SEEDINGS
Seeds for the 1984 U.S. Open tennis championships, which begin Tuesday in New York: Men's Singles

1. John McEnroe, U.S.; 2. Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia; 3. Jimmy Connors, U.S.; 4. Mats Wilander, Sweden; 5. Andrei Gornes, Ecuador; 6. Jimmy Arias, U.S.; 7. Johan Kriek, U.S.; 8. Aaron Krickstein, U.S.; 9. Henrik Sundstrom, Sweden; 10. Eliot Telicher, U.S.; 11. Jon Aschauer, Spain; 12. Vitas Gerulaitis, U.S.; 13. Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia; 14. Anders Jorvig, Sweden; 15. Pat Cash, Australia; 16. Joakim Nyström, Sweden.

Women's Singles
1. Martina Navratilova, U.S.; 2. Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S.; 3. Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia; 4. Pam Shriver, U.S.; 5. Kathy Jordan, U.S.; 6. Rosalyn McNeill, U.S.; 7. Zina Garrison, U.S.; 8. Claudia Kohde-Kisch, West Germany; 9. Lita Stinner, U.S.; 10. Jo Durie, Great Britain; 11. Kathleen Harvilla, U.S.; 12. Bonnie RUSH, U.S.; 13. Wendy Turnbull, Great Britain; 14. Corinne Bossett, Canada; 15. Barbara Potter, U.S.; 16. Andrea Temesvari, Hungary.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN OPEN
Second Round
Kathy Jordan, U.S., def. Wendy White, U.S., 6-2, 7-4; (7-5) Helena Sukova, Czech, def. Michelle Torres, U.S., 14-7, 7-5; (7-5) Arvid Maclean, U.S., def. Bettina Bunge, Switzerland, 3-6, 6-4, 7-4; (7-4) Grace Kim, U.S., def. Kathleen Harvilla, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; (6-3) Catrina Lindstedt, Sweden, def. Laura Arrigo, Peru, 6-7, 5-7; JIM McHennigan, Peterborough, Ont., def. Annabel Croft, Britain, 6-0, 6-1; Kim Shewter, U.S., def. Patricia Parrella, France, 4-6, 6-3; Jo Durie, Britain, def. Sabrina Golea, Yugoslavia, 4-6, 6-7, 6-4; Claudia Kohde-Kisch, West Germany, def. Hana Pelletier, Canada, 6-0, 6-1; Anne Minier, Australia, def. Corinne Karlsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-0; Gretchen Rush, U.S., def. Joanne Russell, U.S., 6-4, 6-7, 5-7.



New York Met pitcher Dwight Gooden struck out nine San Diego batters Wednesday night, bringing his total for the year to 202 — tops in the major leagues. Gooden, 19, is the 11th rookie ever to strike out 200 men in a season and is 43 shy of the rookie record of 245, set in 1955 by Herb Score of the Cleveland Indians. "When I go out there I forget about my age," said Gooden, the youngest player in the majors. "If you can do the job, you can do it whether you are 19 or 40."

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Winfield N.Y.	106	422	84	152	352
Mettairie N.Y.	117	456	70	157	344
Indianapolis	112	444	70	157	344
Trommelville Ind.	109	443	71	141	318
Collins Tex.	97	329	46	106	213
Holmes Ind.	91	28	42	124	211
St. Louis	88	345	42	106	209
St. Louis	88	345	42	106	209
St. Louis	88	345	42	106	209
St. Louis	88	345	42	106	209

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Winfield N.Y.	106	422	84	152	352
Mettairie N.Y.	117	456	70	157	344
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Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312
Los Angeles	101	400	60	153	312

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Winfield	84	44	.658	
Mettairie	70	56	.556	14 1/2
Indianapolis	67	59	.532	17 1/2
Trommelville	65	61	.516	19 1/2
Collins	57	70	.446	28 1/2
Holmes	28	71	.283	41 1/2
St. Louis	42	67	.389	37 1/2
St. Louis	42	67	.389	37 1/2
St. Louis	42	67	.389	37 1/2
St. Louis	42	67	.389	37 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	74	57	.565	
Los Angeles	74	57	.565	
Los Angeles	74	57	.565	
Los Angeles	74	57	.565	
Los Angeles	74	57	.565	

OBSERVER

Terminal Confusion

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Whenever I read one of those stories about geniuses who are astounding the computer industry, I start talking back to them. "If you're talking so brilliant," I ask, "how come you're too dumb to hire a good advertising agency?"

This question has been puzzling me since I decided that maybe the time had come to replace my typewriter with a computer. Computers, everybody said, made typing so much easier. Before rushing to the computer shop and throwing myself into the jaws of a computer salesman, I turned to the ads that add tons to the weight of magazines and newspapers nowadays.

Here is a typical ad: It shows the usual photo of what looks like a TV screen mounted on top of a typewriter keyboard, and big type says, "Save \$999!"

But I am not interested in saving \$999. Just last spring I saved hundreds of thousands of dollars by not buying an apartment in Manhattan. I am all saved out. What I want to do now is spend — spend for a new computer. First, though, I want to know what the price is, and this ad does not say.

In fact, it says almost nothing that could be intelligible to any customer without a degree in electronics. My eye is caught, though, by big black letters that say: "Free Facilitator Type Selector Program — up to 92 type style options!"

Here is advertising at its dumbest. The shopper is looking for a machine that will make his job easier. So what does the ad promise? That this particular machine will compel him — before writing a single word on it — to decide in which of 92 type styles he wants the machine to display his prose.

Here is another ad. With commendable frankness it says, "Save \$395." With equal candor it says, "Too much." For reasons too dull to go to, I move frequently between the East Coast and keep a typewriter at each. Replacing those typewriters with \$3,395 computers would cost more than \$11,000, counting \$840 in New York sales tax. This is a lot of money just to make writing a little easier.

Still, we have to be modern. So what I am looking for is either three

computers costing about \$250 apiece, or a single computer in the same price range that is sturdy built, shows 16 lines of writing and weighs about 12 pounds, so it can be carried around the country without backbreaking strain.

After months of studying the ads in quest of this machine, I am ready to give up. After scanning thousands of ads I have yet to find one that tells you how much the advertised machine weighs, whether it can withstand a fall from an overhead luggage compartment and whether emergency repairs can be done at home with little more difficulty than it takes to change a typewriter ribbon.

What the industry's advertising does say to the customer suggests the computer people are more interested in selling to the limited market of electronics hobbyists and engineers than to the mass-market customer who couldn't care less how many angels can dance on the head of a silicon chip.

Here is a typical ad boasting, for example, about a machine that has "128K memory and 640K expandability." Who knows what that means? Who cares?

No, I am not a complete dunce. When people said the computer revolution was on, I read a book that explained what 128K means, what a 20-megabyte drive is, and how RAM differs from ROM.

I forgot it on purpose, because it didn't seem like information that anybody would want cluttering his brain unless he was in the business of building or repairing computers. I once learned how a light bulb works and then deliberately forgot it for the same reason.

The light bulb industry has since sold me thousands of light bulbs without ever trying to bully me into marveling at the engineering specifications of its products. Sure, their package has a little mystifying information about "lumens," to show you the manufacturer could talk engineering if he had to, but basically all the light bulb industry tells you is how bright the thing is and what it costs.

That's not much, but it's more than you get from the computer ads, which tell you only how dumb you are.

New York Times Service

A Movie Version of Gentrified Paris

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — There is the Paris of slums, piles of uncollected garbage, knives, punks and thieves, the dingiest bars and the meanest of side streets. This Paris may not appeal to many people, but the director Philippe Labro thinks it appeals a lot — too much, really — to those who make movies.

And so comes Labro's riposte, in the form of "Rive Droite, Rive Gauche," a film, scheduled to be released in France this fall, that stars Gérard Depardieu and Nathalie Baye as members of the French "Big Chill" generation who grow tired of being "yuppies."

The Paris that Depardieu and Baye pass through is hardly the city of the down-and-out. They meet at a party at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs. Their love affair is carried on in the splendor of the Hotel Crillon. When they need to meet discreetly, they lose themselves among the tourists in the Jardin des Tuileries. Baye's dealings with a lecherous civil servant pass across a table at the Jules Verne, the trendy new restaurant atop the Eiffel Tower.

Even Labro's taste in bureaucracy proved prophetically consistent with his best-and-brightest theme. For a scene in a government ministry, he chose the offices of the former industry minister, Laurent Fabius. Fabius, himself the product of a chic Right Bank neighborhood, is now the prime minister.

"It's the product of my own obsessive idea of showing Paris and using Paris," Labro said. "It's the most beautiful city I've ever been in and it's not always filmed that way. Directors have a tendency to use Paris as a background for gloomy, nihilistic stories. That's fine — but we call it 'la ville des lumières.' The Paris that I love, I haven't seen it in movies for years."

But if Labro wanted to film Paris, he did not want to do it obtrusively, with a lot of uncinematic, panoramic shots. "I don't think you should ever bow to the locale," he said. "I never show big overview shots of Paris. It's just right there in the background. You see the Arc de Triomphe



Director Philippe Labro (left) discussing Paris street scene with Gérard Depardieu.

somewhere, but it's back there somewhere."

The technique, he said, was to take the script and try to choose a spot that would be appropriate to the story and show off a bit of Paris at the same time. "If the scene calls for a hotel room, why not the Crillon?" Labro said.

The Paris he shows belongs to the "BC-BG" people, an abbreviation for "bon chic, bon genre," a phrase that combines the concepts of stylishness and good breeding. BC-BG values. In fact, both Depardieu and Baye play characters who have suddenly had enough with striving and decided to revolt. But they do so in decidedly BC-BG ways, and the Depardieu character ends up on the front pages of the newspapers.

Depardieu plays Paul Senanque, a lawyer who started out to do good and ended up doing well. Baye plays Sacha, a publicist who decides her business is as corrupt as his. He is married. They fall in love, and are drawn together by their joint rebellion.

The notion of Depardieu, an actor who has thrived on his image as a working-class rebel, as an upwardly mobile lawyer comes as something of a shock, and he seems a bit out of place in well-tailored suits. Labro thinks he looks just fine, but laughs at the idea. "To get Depardieu to wear Christian Dior suits is really something," Labro said.

According to Labro, the film is about people "who suddenly put everything in their lives into question," and that is a little bit the story of Philippe Labro.

At 47, he has already had two careers as a filmmaker and two as a journalist. After attending school in Paris, and at Washington and Lee University in the United States, he set out to be a reporter, first with newspapers and magazines and then with the state-run television system in France.

But he had a falling-out with the government network, which he thought was signing a letter protesting the signing of news reports of the student revolt in May 1968. "That ended my relationship with television for a while," he said.

He was fortunate, he said, that someone came along with money looking for new directors. "She

asked me if I had an idea for a film," he recalls. "I said, 'Of course.' And of course I did, but I found one pretty quickly."

"Rive Droite, Rive Gauche" ("Anything Can Happen") was the result in 1969. It was autobiographical, about a young journalist's adventures on the road, and was marked by the spirit of the '60s. Labro recalls that it got good reviews, "but it was a commercial disaster."

So he turned to thrillers, beginning with "Sans Mobile Apparent" ("Without Apparent Motive") in 1971 and shortly afterward "L'Héritier" ("The Heir"), a Jean-Paul Belmondo film. "Sans Mobile Apparent" was especially well-received, and it established Labro as a master of good police and suspense films. There were two others, the last released in 1976. And then he gave it up.

"My life was falling apart," he recalls. "My marriage was breaking up, I was tired of doing thrillers with stars. I just didn't feel strong enough to direct a picture any longer. So I went back to more basic things."

Basic things meant journalism,

a field in which he already enjoyed a good reputation. He wrote a novel, and by 1981, he had made peace with television and become the anchorman for the noon news on the national network Antenne 2. The job made him something of a celebrity. And then, to the surprise of his friends, he said, he went back to films.

"My life was back together again," he said, "and I realized that the only thing that completely satisfied me was cinema. I told myself, 'You really haven't done what you wanted to do in movies. You owe yourself a revenge, a comeback.'"

Revenge took the form of "La Crime," released last year, and the comeback was successful. As the title suggests, it was another film about the police. "I went back to movies with a genre I was familiar with, the thriller," Labro said.

Besides being a study of Paris's physical geography, Labro's latest project, a \$3.4-million production, is also a small study in the social geography of the city's upper strata. The title, Labro says, is simply "a stereotype, but you should never be scared of dealing with clichés and stereotypes."

And one of the striking things is that the film shows the extent to which the "Rive Droite" and the "Rive Gauche" are coming to resemble each other.

Once a haven for radicals, academics, radicals and artists, the Left Bank now includes large stretches of territory that are a kind of gentrified version of Manhattan's West Side. Paris-style: a place where only the relatively well-off can afford to live.

"The title is nice, it sounds good, it means something," Labro said. "But it doesn't have the sociological and political connotations it used to have. Some parts of the Seventh are so grand bourgeois that it doesn't make any difference," he said, speaking of the wealthy seventh arrondissement on the Left Bank.

Persuading Depardieu to take a part in the film was a guarantee of attention, if not sure success. And Labro, who wrote the film with his second wife, Françoise, said Depardieu and his friends helped improve the script, which went through five drafts, in part by adding humor.

"It's the first movie I've made that doesn't have a gun in it," he said with a grin. "I guess that means I'm more mature."

PEOPLE

Midair Bouquets Mark Woman's 9,000th Jump

Valentina Zakaretskaya celebrated her 9,000th parachute jump by receiving five bouquets of flowers from other parachutists while floating toward Earth. Tass said Thursday, "She is the first woman to have made such a number of jumps, which most men can only envy." Tass said, without saying if it was a world or Soviet record. Zakaretskaya trains other women parachutists, Tass added.

Diana, Princess of Wales, who is expecting her second child next month, made a 700-mile (1,126-kilometer) round trip Wednesday for the funeral of an uncle who committed suicide. The princess traveled from Balmoral Castle, the royal family's vacation home in Scotland, to Sandringham in eastern England, where a service was held in the parish church for Lord Fermoy, who shot himself Sunday. Lord Fermoy, 45, was the brother of Princess Diana's mother, Frances Shand Kydd. Family members said that Lord Fermoy was suffering from depression.

Kenny Rogers will sing for his supper — and the world's hungry — at a concert Sept. 1 in Cleveland when he invites his fans to show up with donations of food. Six local food cooperatives and 15 auto dealers have pledged to match the public's contributions, bringing the grand total to an estimated 45,000 pounds of edibles. To date, Rogers' concert around the country have collected more than 700,000 pounds of grub, and the singer says he plans to continue shopping for the hungry in his 50 remaining concert dates this year.

Olympics officials have decided not to press charges against Jack Foster, former President Gerald R. Ford's son, who was arrested Aug. 1 for removing an Olympic equestrian sign. Ted Bromfield, of the San Diego city attorney's office, said Wednesday that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has "no desire to prosecute" the 31-year-old Ford. He was arrested by San Diego police when three women reported seeing him take down a sign bearing the equestrian and Olympic logos during competition at the Fairbanks Ranch in Rancho Santa Fe.

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house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 100,000 F.

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